# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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## THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 17, 1895.

### NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The State Baptist Convention will be held in Greensboro this year, beginning December 5.

Failures for the week have included two banks and several concerns of some size, and have been 207 in the United States against 251 last year, and 32 in Canada against 43 last year.

In the Episcopal general convention the house of bishops agree to the establishment of five "provinces," each presided over by an archbishop; the next convention will be held in Atlanta.

The New England Cotton Manufacturing Association will hold their Autumn meeting in Atlanta October 24th and 25th. An excursion party of 200 will leave New York Tuesday, October 22d.

Dr. Parkhurst has issued a statement regarding the present situation in New York city in which he says he is sadly disappointed with the outcome of the efforts that have been made at fusion, but he will, nevertheless, support part of the ticket.

Superintendent Lazer, of the penitentiary, says the crop of cotton is about two-thirds as large per acre, as that last year, but as there is an increase of 500 acres he believes it will be as great in amount as last year's. As to its value he expects it to be worth $25,000 more. The corn crop is very large and a careful estimate of it is 125,000 bushels.

The following party of leading manufacturers were in Columbia last week looking over industrial developments there: Mr. Benj. A. Dobson, Bolton, England; Mr. Edward P. Taft, Providence, R. I.; Mr. Edward Atkinson, Boston; D. A. Tompkins, Charlotte, N. C.; E. S. Morse, Salem, Mass.; A. H. Brewer, Norwich, Conn.; Wm. Atkinson, Brookline, Mass.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since Sept 1, 1895: Galveston, 188,627 bales; New Orleans, 220,-206; Mobile, 33,694; Savannah, 144,199; Charleston, 78,131; Wilmington, 38,927; Norfolk, 28,686; Baltimore, 655; New York, 4,793; Boston, 2,512; Newport News, 247; Philadelphia, 640; West Point, 12,857; Brunswick, 3,575; Texas city, 1,000. Total, 783,894.

A goldbug poll of the House of Representatives in the next Congress shows 216 opponents of free silver coinage, 88 who favor free coinage and 52 who refuse to declare themselves. Of the free silver Representatives there are 51 Democrats, 30 Republicans and 7 Populists. Should the uncommitted Representatives all vote for free coinage, there will still be a majority against it of 76. All the more necessity for harder work if the poll be a true one.

Reports to Bradstreet's of gross railway earnings in September point to a continuous gain of railway transportation business as the autumn advances, accompanied by encouraging gains over corresponding periods in 1894. Increases are most numerous and percentages of gain the largest among the Granger and Southern roads, pointing to an enlarged movement of merchandise, grain and cotton in sections which have heretofore been backward in this respect.

The sweeping of the streets of Paris costs that city $1,340,000 a year. Landlords are bound to sweep the footway before their houses clear, unless when snow is too deep to be easily got rid of. The Town Council employs as sweepers 3,000 men, 600 women, and, according to the weather, large extra gangs. The road-menders also form a large brigade, and get seven cents an hour. The street-watering with hydrants—the cheapest and best method—costs $400,000 a year.

The returns to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture make the general condition of corn 95.5 per cent. against 95.4 for the month of September. In most of the Southern States the condition has fallen since last report. The returns of yield per acre of wheat indicate a production of 12.5 bushels, being 6.10 of a bushel less than the October preliminary estimate. The rate of yield of selected States is as follows: New York 18.1, Pennsylvania 15, Ohio 12, Michigan 12, Indiana 9, Illinois 11, Wisconsin 15, Minnesota 10, Iowa 18 8, Missouri 12, Kansas 13, Nebraska 13, South Dakota 10.3, North Dakota 10, Washington 14, Oregon 20, California 19. The indicated quality for the country is 87.7. The preliminary estimate of the yield of oats is 29.6 bushels per acre, of rye 14.4, of barley 26.4.

The Manufacturers' Record reports that for the past week there has been no increase over recent weeks in the number of new industrial enterprises projected in the South, but work is being vigorously pushed upon many plants now under construction. Some enterprises of considerable magnitude have been put in shape for announcement during the week. Bonds have been placed to the extent of $750,000 in Baltimore for deepening and enlarging the very considerable scale the Dismal Swamp canal, extending from Norfolk into North Carolina. Among other enterprises were a $200,000 cotton mill in South Carolina, a cotton seed oil mill in Alabama, a large fertilizer plant in South Carolina and another in Kentucky, a $100,000 lumber company and two water works in Mississippi; two lumber plants of $20,000 and $25,000 capital respectively in North Carolina, and 500 coke ovens in Virginia.

### SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

**Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."**

The extensive fire at the wharf of the Seaboard Air Line at Portsmouth, destroyed property valued at about $200,000, on which there was an insurance of about $75,000.——A decree of divorce on the ground of incompatibility has been granted Mrs. Amelie Rives Chanler. There was no opposition to the decree. Nothing in the pleadings or the proceedings reflected on either of the parties. ——The health authorities of Louisville and the State are alarmed at the prevalence of typhoid fever and diptheria, which are raging as was never known before in Kentucky.——Another massacre of Armenians by Turks is reported from Trebizond. ——The Kucheng Commission found that 140 Chinese took part in the massacre at Hwasang. ——Rev. Chas. Flaherty, convicted at Geneseo, N. Y., of assault, was sentenced to seven years in Auburn Prison. ——Three Buffalo, N. Y., officials are charged with robbing the city by means of pay-roll dummies. ——The price of silver has greatly advanced here and in London, and the outlook is for further advances.——The police of Constantinople took extreme action in regard to the Armenians who took refuge in their churches and refused to leave, by closing all of the Armenian churches in the city and suburbs. These churches are now surrounded by police in strong force, the refugees are allowed to leave, but nobody except priests are permitted to enter. In addition to this the guards refuse to allow food or water to be passed inside, hoping thereby to compel the refugees to come out. ——Near Tweed, Cnt., six members of a family were burned to death in the burning of their residence. ——The Democratic victory in Indianapolis was complete. ——Secretary Carlisle and Attorney General Harmon have a consultation over reports of proposed filibustering expeditions from points on the Gulf coast; no proper means will be left undone to prevent them, but what constitutes violation of the neutrality laws and what is an intended violation is difficult to determine and the Administration is inclined to be cautious so as to avoid suits for damages. ——The Government receipts for the first ten days of this month were $9,157,668 and disbursements were $16,573,000. ——The French army has captured Antananario and the Queen of Madagascar has made peace with her conquerors. ——Corbett will continue his training at San Antonio until within a few days of the time set for the fight at Hot Springs; Attorney General Harmon says the fight shall not occur on the Government reservation at that place; there are several conflicting reports as to what the pugilists are going to do. ——The result of the Indianapolis elections will probably prevent Harrison getting a solid delegation from Indiana to the next National convention. ——Judge Bradley, of the District of Columbia Supreme court, discharged Maj. Armes from the arrest ordered by Gen. Schofield while acting as Secretary of War; his criticism on the action of the general is very severe. ——A Savannah statistician shows that the present cotton crop can not exceed 6,500,000 bales. ——Great damage was done by frost to the tobacco crop in several counties of West Virginia. ——A French protectorate has been established over Madagascar. ——The Porte replies to the note of the joint powers regarding the recent disturbances in his capital; it is said that the document is not satisfactory; the British fleet is still at the entrance to the Dardanelles, though the Sultan has twice asked its withdrawal; orders have been given that it be not resisted if it enters the straits ——A revolution has broken out in Venezuela. ——President Cleveland will leave Gray Gables about the 17th inst. and will start for Atlanta on the 22nd. ——The Chickasaw Legislature declares that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight shall not occur in that Nation. ——Senator Pasco, of Florida, will raise in the Senate in December the question of recognizing the Cubans as belligerents.——Princeton defeated the University of Virginia at foot ball. ——Fitzsimmons offers to fight Corbett in private for the stakes if the fight cannot be pulled off in Texas. ——The official compilation gives Wisconsin a total population of 1,937,915, a gain since 1890 of 251,055. ——A New York magistrate has decided that the repair of a punctured bicycle tire on Sunday is a work of necessity. ——The Chicago Tribune is informed, "on the highest authority" that Comptroller James H. Eckels is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the governorship in Illinois.——Thirty-two persons were killed by the collapse of the spinning mill at Bocholt, Westphalia, last week ——Reports say the Cuban insurgents are becoming discouraged and in some instances even their leaders are willing to surrender to secure amnesty. ——A dispatch from Rome to the London Pall-Mall Gazette says that the Vatican has promised to take action through the papal nuncios at Paris and Vienna in behalf of the Armenians. ——Four men were killed and seven others were probably fatally injured as the result of an accident at the Cleveland, Ohio, Rolling Mills. The casting house collapsed. ——Bishop Galloway indignantly denies that he will sign the petition for pardon of the three Mississippi murderers who took the life of a kinsman of his, and are sentenced to life-long imprisonment. ——Cincinnati wants a day for herself at the Atlanta Exposition and the directors have fixed it for December 6th. Cincinnati has more exhibits at the fair than any other city outside of Georgia. ——Miss Gray, daughter of the Senator from Delaware, and Miss Guild, daughter of the Mayor of Nashville, Tenn., have been selected to christen the gunboats Wilmington and Nashville, respectively, at Newort News, Va., on October 19th. ——At the request of Minister Terrell for the protection of American citizens in Armenia the cruiser Marblehead has been ordered to the Gulf of Alexandretta on the Syrian coast. ——The Interior Department will not allow the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight to occur on any Government lands and it will work a forfeiture of the lease for any lessee of such lands to allow it. ——It is said in Madrid that our Government has told the Spanish Minister that Spain must crush the Cuban rebellion promptly. ——Three thousand engineers and their assistants in the Belfast ship building yards go on a strike. ——Immense destruction of crops and other property was done by a hurricane in Mexico and lower California; many lives were lost. ——Many persons from West Virginia who joined the Mormons and went to Utah have returned with the assistance of friends. ——Some one started an absurd rumor Friday that President Cleveland had been assassinated.

### The Legal Aspect of the Telegraph and Telephone: Essential Parts of an Efficient Postal Service.

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Many who admit the great advantages, nay, the necessity, of the telegraph and telephone being operated as a part of the postal system, are deterred by the inquiry, is it constitutional? In truth it is unconstitutional for this essential branch of the postal system to be operated by a private monopoly, or in any other manner than by the government.

When the constitution placed the post office in the hands of the government, it conferred its exclusive operation, and with it, all means of operating it to the best advantage, upon the government. The bestowal of the exclusive right and duty to operate the post office carried with it the exclusive right and duty to use all the agencies that would make the post office most highly efficient, as such agencies, from time to time, should be improved or invented. On this principle the first telegraph line was built by a congressional appropriation under a "strict construction" administration (Polk's) and the telegraph belonged to the government from 1844 to 1847. Indeed, the Supreme Court of the United States, in an unanimous opinion,* has held that the telegraph came within the grant of power to establish the post office. That opinion, delivered by Chief Justice Waite, says:—

The powers thus granted are not confined to the instrumentalities of the postal service, known or in use when the constitution was adopted; but they keep pace with the progress of the country and adapt themselves to the new developments of time and circumstances. They extend from the horse with its rider to the stage coach; from the sailing vessel to the steamboat; from the coach and steamboat to the railroad; and from the railroad to the telegraph, as these new agencies are successively brought into use to meet the demands of increasing population and wealth.

And Justice H. B. Brown, who is recognized as one of the ablest members of the United States Supreme Court, in the leading article in the August *Forum* says: "If the government may be safely intrusted with the transmission of our letters and papers, I see no reason why it may not also be intrusted with the transmission of our telegrams and parcels, as is almost universally the case in Europe." Congress placed the same construction on its powers, by chapter 230, Acts 1866, which provides that all telegraph lines thereafter built should be constructed under the notice, and only after the company signing a contract, that the government may at any time take over such telegraph lines upon paying the value of its *material*.

It will be noted, just here, that, so far as railroads are used for the transmission of mail, they were promptly, and from the beginning, adopted and used exclusively by the post office. Whether, in so far as railroads are used for the entirely different purpose of carrying passengers and freight, they shall be taken over by the government, is an entirely different question, standing on its own basis, which has never affected the undeniable right and duty of the government to use them exclusively, so far as they are used for the carriage of mails. But the telegraph and telephone (so far as used by the public for hire) are, and can be, only used for the transmission of mail, and unquestionably come within the exclusive grant to the government of operating the post office. The telegraph and telephone are simply the *electric mail*, or mail sent by electricity, just as the railway mail is sent by steam agency in preference to the horse power formerly used in the days of stage coaches and horseback riders and canal boats. When the government shall assume its duty, by sending the mail by electricity, railroad companies can still operate their own telegraph lines on their own business and private telephone exchanges will still exist, just as railroads and others may now send their own letters by their own agents, but not carry them for others for hire. Then, as now, the government would only have the exclusive privilege of carrying mail *for hire*. This privilege of carrying mail for hire, whether sent by electricity or steam or stage coach, or on horseback, is an exclusive governmental function, and no corporation or monopoly can legally exercise any part of it. It is the duty of the government to do it, and to do it in the quickest and most efficient manner, and at the lowest possible rate consistent with the cost.

The Army and Navy and the Department of Justice are departments of exclusive governmental functions, in the same manner and to exactly the same extent as the Post Office. But suppose that some branch of the Department of Justice (as by turning in the fines, penalties and tax fees), or of the War or Navy, could be made a source of revenue, would it not be singular to turn over that revenue paying part of those departments to a private monopoly, leaving the people to support the non-profitable part? Yet that is exactly what is done with the Post Office Department. Though the Post Office is as exclusively a governmental function as the Army or Navy or the Department of Justice, the government operates only the slow, antiquated non-paying part of the post office, leaving the tax-payers to make up an annual deficit of six or eight millions; while the rapid, improved, up-to-date, part of the post office, the rapid or electric mail, is operated by a private monopoly and pays a heavy dividend on its watered stock of 150 millions—ten times the actual value of its plant. Besides, this system is unjust, for the private monopoly naturally selects the best paying districts, and a large part of the people are denied the advantages of a modern post office. In every country, save ours alone, the power of the monopoly has failed to maintain a system so uneonstitutional and so opposed to the best interests of the public. Hence, in every country except ours, the telegraph and telephone are constituent parts of the post office, with the double result that the post office facilities of the telegraph and telephone are extended to the country post offices and the postal revenues show a profit instead of a loss. Notably Great Britain, which has most widely extended the use of the telegraph and telephone as a part of its post office, shows a large annual profit from its post office instead of the deficit which was usual before the telegraph and telephone were added to that Department by Mr. Gladstone in 1870.

But there are those who say that the telegraph and telephone would centralize the government. Yet it would be hard to see why an efficient postal service is more centralizing than an inefficient one, or why mail sent by electricity or pneumatic tubes (which should be adopted in the large cities) is more centralizing than mail sent by horseback or by steam. It is a puzzle to understand why ownership of telegraph or telephone wires costing less than $10 per mile should imperil the government, more than the ownership of gunboats, or post-office buildings, or postal cars. If it were the question of adding new functions to the government, as the ownership of railroads and the carrying of freight and passengers, this argument would be a legitimate one for debate. But when the constitution has already turned over the exclusive duty of transmission of mail to the government, there can be no argument of this kind properly used against the introduction of the most improved methods for the transmission of the mail, whether by electricity or pneumatic tubes. Telegraphic dispatches would be sacred in the hands of government employes as other mail is now, or as the telegrams are in the hands of the employes of a private corporation. Besides government employes, especially under civil service rules and subject to the supervision of public opinion, would be less capable of using the telegraph for partisan purposes, as has been done under corporation ownership, and as was flagrantly attempted to be done in the first Cleveland election, as every one remembers. With telephones at all country post offices, and all villages and the smaller towns, few additional employes would be required, and those few would be added at centres which require the telegraph and where the civil service rules obtain. The telephones and telegraphs would be put in the post office buildings already owned or rented by the government, thus saving the rent of all buildings now used by the private companies. This, and the saving of the salaries of the officials of the present corporations and the dividends on their largely watered stock, would enable the government to reduce its tolls to the uniform rate of ten cents per message independently of the large increase in business. In Great Britain (by the official report made to this government in the United States Consular Reports for April, 1895) the increase since the government has taken over the telegraph and telephone has been tenfold in private messages, and thirty-fold in press messages; and the improvement in promptness of delivery has been from an average of two to three hours under private ownership, to an average of nine minutes under government. This wonderful increase in business has been due to the three-fold cause of cheap rates, extension of the lines to all post offices, and greater promptness in delivery. With wire costing less than $10 per mile, there is no reason why the government should not own a line to every post office in the Union. There should be no dicker with private companies about leasing or purchasing. In 1866 they only asked for five years to close up, but when the five years were out they had formed the present great trust and have ever since defied the public. They have had thirty years notice to abandon their use of a branch of the governmental functions. In that time they have received hundreds of millions of profits illegally extorted from the toiling masses. They have no claim to extract another dollar by lease or sale of their antiquated or worn out instruments. Let the government give the actual value of such wire as it may wish to use and take complete and exclusive possession of the duties of a post office. Certainly they are entitled to no compensation for franchise, or loss of expected profits, since under the act of 1866 every telegraph line has been built under a contract that it should be turned over to the government upon payment of the assessed value of the material. The franchise has always been the property of the government and was only temporarily permitted to be used by the private corporations.

Every post-master who can talk can use the telephone; and where a telegraph office is required, the government can employ an assistant as operator, as easily as any other clerk. Other countries, without exception, are doing this good work of furnishing electric mail facilities at cheap rates to all its people, in the country as well as in the town. Why should this government, alone of all the world, which claims, *par excellence*, to be a government of the people and for the people, fail in this constitutional duty of furnishing proper postal facilities and to all its people? The only proper postal facilities for the American people are those which shall extend to every nook and corner of the republic, which shall be the best which the latest advances in sciences can offer, and which are furnished as near the exact cost of the service, as is possible and without profit. Such postal facilities the American people are entitled to demand as a right. They should rest contented with nothing short of this.

WALTER CLARK.

Raleigh, N. C.

*Pensacola v. Tel. Co., 96 U. S. 1.

### This First.

First, before making up a list of papers to be subscribed for in order to provide reading for the family for next year get a copy of Public Opinion, if you are not already familiar with it, and see what an enormous amount and variety of reading matter it furnishes, all carefully selected, edited and condensed. There is no other paper published by reading which the busy man or woman can so easily keep abreast of what the world is thinking about and doing. The readers of Public Opinion get not one man's views or one side only, but all sides and many views. Its symposiums upon political, religious, social and other topics are invaluable to the student of affairs. Teachers in the public schools will find Public Opinion's plan for the study of current topics a most excellent method of enlivening school work. Every community, especially in the rural districts, should have a Current Topic Club, with Public Opinion for its text book. For particulars send a po-tal card inquiry to the Public Opinion Co., New York City.

### A Free Trip to Atlanta Exposition.

And return (from the home of the sender), is offered by the publishers of the Ladies' Every Saturday, of 36 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, to the first person able to make seventy small English words by using the letters contained in E-v-e-r-y S-a-t-u-r-d-a-y, and no letter to occur more times in any one word than it is contained in "Every Saturday."

A First Class Pneumatic Tire Bicycle (for either boy or girl) is offered to the first person sending list of sixty words as above.

A Lady's Elegant Gold Watch to first person sending list of fifty words as above, *and one hundred other articles of value* for first lists in order of merit as received.

Twelve two-cent stamps must be sent for trial subscription (four numbers of that beautiful thirty-two page illustrated News paper for Women), containing full particulars and rules of the Leisure Hour Circle Word Building Exercises for bright people; also names and address of the 103 successful persons in last Educational Contest, given by that publication. If interested, answer promptly, and addre-s Ladies' Every Saturday, Department "B," 36 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The shortest name in the world has been developed by the war between Japan and China. It is that of General I, a Tartar commander, who has, perhaps, distinguished himself above other Chinese generals, having conducted a campaign—though a losing one—of some effectiveness.

### HISTORY OF THE FIFTY-FIRST NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

The Fifty-first North Carolina Regiment was organized at Wilmington, N. C., on the 13th day of April, 1862, with the following field officers: John L. Cantwell, Colonel; W. A. Allen, Leiut. Colonel; Hector McKethan, Major; John R. Latta, Adjutant; H. C. Rockwell, Quarter-Master; Alexander Elliott, Serg't Major; Wm. McKenzie, Quarter master Serg't; Dr. Samuel B. Morrisey, Surgeon; Dr. James McGee, Assistant Surgeon; A. T. Robeson, Hospital Steward; and Rev. Colin Shaw, Chaplain.

It embraced the following companies: Co A, Capt. —— Walker, of New Hanover; Co B, Capt. C. B. Hobson, of Duplin; Co C, Capt. J. D. Stanford, of Duplin; Co D, Capt. J. R. McDonald, of Cumberland; Co E, Capt. W. P. Moore, of Robeson; Co F, Capt. —— Walters, of Robeson; Co G, Capt. Jas. W. Lippitt, of New Hanover; Co H, Capt. J. R. Kelly, of Columbus; Co I, Capt. George Sloan, of Cumberland; Co K, Capt. Joseph B. Underwood, of Sampson.

The regiment went into camp near Wilmington, spending the summer at various camps near that city, and at Smithville, now Southport, excepting Cos D. and K., which were detached and employed in building the iron-clad fort on the river a few miles below Wilmington. From Wilmington we were in August ordered to Kinston, part of the command being employed on picket duty at Core Creek, about eighteen miles distant.

On the first of October, the 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st N. C. Regiments were organized into a brigade with Thos. L. Clingman Brigadier General. About this time Col. Cantwell resigned, and Lciut. Col. Allen assumed command, and we were employed doing picket duty and on various scouting expeditions to points near New Berne.

About the first of December we returned to Wilmington, but soon afterwards were ordered back to Goldsboro, and were under fire for the first time near that place as we engaged the enemy on December 17th, the regiment taking an active part. Our men acted with conspicuous gallantry, forcing the enemy to retire before them.

The regiment suffered a loss of about fifty in killed and wounded in this battle, after which we returned to Wilmington, for winter-quarters. Col. Allen resigned and the following changes were made in our field officers: Hector McKethan, Col; Capt. C. B. Hobson, of Co B., Leiut. Col.; Capt. J. R. McDonald, of Co D., Major.

About February 18th, 1863, we were ordered to Charleston, S. C., and thence to Savannah, Ga., spending only a few days at the latter point, when we were again ordered to Charleston, and camped on James' Island. At this place we suffered greatly from sickness and scant and unwholesome rations.

On the first of May we returned to Wilmington, going into camp at Topsail Sound. A few days later Cos. B, D, E, and H, were detached and sent to Magnolia, under command of Maj. McDonald.

On July 1st a raiding party of the enemy from New Berne, tapped the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad at Warsaw and this detail hurried to that point, causing a hasty retreat of the enemy in the direction of New Berne and capturing some of their stragglers.

About this time the enemy began active operations against Charleston, S. C., and on July 10th, Clingman's Brigade was ordered to that point, and on the 12th, the 51st Regiment was sent to Morris Island as a garrison for Battery Wagner, where we were almost continuously exposed to the sharp shooting and cannonading of the enemy until the 18th, suffering almost beyond endurance from heat and and great scarcity of water and rations, to say nothing of the inferior quality of the two latter and from the terrible shelling which was only equalled during the war at Fort Fisher, the average being 28 shells per minute from sunrise to 7 p. m.

Battery Wagner was a field work of sand, turf and palmetto logs built across Morris Island, extending from the beach on the East to Vincent Creek on the West, about 200 yards. From north to south it varied from twenty to seventy-five yards. On the space to the West were built wooden quarters for officers and men and bombproofs capable of holding from 800 to 1,000 men.

There were also a bombproof magazine and heavy traverses. On July 18th the armament consisted of 1 ten inch Columbiad, 1 thirty-two pound rifle, one forty-two pounder, 2 thirty-two pounder carronades, 2 naval shell guns, 1 eight inch seacoast howitzer, 4 smooth-bore thirty-two pounders, 1 ten inch seacoast mortar, making in all thirteen pieces. Of these only one was of much effect against the monitors, and the Federal land batteries were beyond the reach of the other guns, so that we had little to do but submit to the hail of iron sent upon us by the superior and longer range guns of the enemy from sunrise until sunset.

The garrison at this time consisted of a part of the 31st N. C., Leiut. Col. Knight commanding, which had been sent over on July 17th; the 51st N. C., Col. Hector McKethan; a Charleston batallion, under the command of Lieut. Col. Gaillard, with Tatum's and Adams' companies of the first South Carolina regulars acting as artillery; Buckner's and Dixon's companies of the 63rd Georgia heavy artillery and De Pass' light battery, in all about 1700 men.

The Charleston batallion and the 51st N. C. Regiment were assigned to the defense of parapets, in the order named, from the right along the south front. The four companies of the 31st N. C. Regiment extended along the seaface from the 51st. The balance of this (31st) Regiment was held in reserve at Fort Gregg. Two companies of the Charleston batallion were outside of the works, guarding the left gorge and sally port. Two of Capt. De Pass' field pieces were also outside.

During the bombardment we had concentrated upon our little band forty-four guns and mortars from the land batteries of the enemy, distant from 1200 to 2000 yards; and the heavy guns from the ironsides, five monitors and five gun-boats, say about fifty guns, making a total of ninety four guns. The sand being our only protection, fortunately one shell would fill up the hole made by the last, or we would have soon been annihilated.

Our only guns that could reach the enemy had been dismounted by their fire, and our smaller ones we had been compelled to dismount in order to protect, so that we might use them when the assault should be made. During the day the garrison was protected as much as possible by the bomb-proofs, only those necessary to guard and work the guns being required to remain exposed. This accounts for the small loss during the day. But at a given signal each man was expected to report at his station in the works, the fire being so rapid and deadly that it would have been impossible to attempt anything like military formation.

About dusk this signal was given and the 51st N. C., as one man, sprang to its post, encouraged and led on by officers. The advancing column of the enemy consisted of the first brigade, made up of six regiments and one batallion, supported by Putnam's Brigade of five regiments, with Stevenson's Brigade of four regiments as a reserve. The enemy advanced in columns of regiments, led by the 54th Massachusetts, a picked negro regiment, between sunset and dusk, with empty guns and orders to use the bayonets. Time had not been given us to mount our guns, which as before stated had been dismounted for protection, so that the assault was met solely by our infantry, not a cannon being fired; but so murderous was our fire that the advancing column broke and rushed to the rear through the ranks of their own support, causing confusion and delay. About an hour later a second assault was made. By this time we had mounted our guns, which we opened on them at short range, and our infantry again poured their deadly fire into their ranks, causing a second break with even greater loss than the first.

A third and final assault was made about ten o'clock, and notwithstanding a cross-fire was concentrated upon them a lodgment was made in that part of the work manned by the four companies of the 31st, behind the bomb-proof and magazine, but to hold only for a short time. Their commander was killed and the 32nd Georgia Regiment arriving at this time was sent along the parapet and to the top of the magazine, and in this way their rear was reached and the assalants of a few minutes before found themselves assailed and threw down their arms and surrendered and put an end to the day's fighting.

Brig. General Taliaferro was in immediate command of Morris Island during the day. The position of the 51st was such that it bore the brunt of the assault, and its members were therefore the most active participants. The Confederate loss during the day was 175, of which the 51st furnished 74; (34 killed and 40 wounded.) The enemy's loss was said to have been 3,000, 800 of whom were buried in front of the fort next morning. This great slaughter shows how desperately our men, maddened and infuriated at the sight of negro troops, fought.

The next morning we were relieved and sent to Sullivan's Island, the officers and men being complimented by Gen. Beauregard for the manner in which they had behaved. A writer from another State referring to this engagement used the following language: "The 51st N. C. brilliantly sustained the honor of their State, and were highly commended, especially the field officers Col. Hector McKethan, Leiut. Col. C. B. Hobson, and Maj. J. R. McDonald."

The enemy now concluded that the only way to capture Wagner was by slow siege, we doing our share of the garrison work while this was going on. On November 24th we returned to North Carolina, going to Tarboro by rail, and marching to Williamston, and were assigned to duty at Foster's Mill in Martin county. On December 13th we returned to Tarboro where we remained until January 5th, going thence to Petersburg, Va., and occupying Camp Hill near that place. Later in January 1864, we returned to North Carolina, marching on New Berne, and engaged in a sharp skirmish at Bachellor's Creek, driving the enemy from their position and pushing them into New Berne. We then returned to Petersburg, Va., and about April 1st were ordered to Ivor Station, and marched on Suffolk, driving the enemy's pickets to a point beyond that town. About May 1st, Gen. Butler landed a strong force at City Point, Va., and we returned to Petersburg and marched to Dunlop's Farm, about four miles distant, in the direction of Richmond. Here we met and skirmished with the enemy for several days. On the 12th we marched to Drewry's Bluff and occupied the works, Butler following us toward Richmond, the plan being to draw him from his base and attack him from front and rear. On May 16th, having been re-enforced, we were ordered by Gen. Beauregard to mount the works and charge the enemy. This we did over grown strewn with fallen trees; but we pressed forward carrying line after line of the enemy until we had them in full retreat, and had the forces from Petersburg co-operated in the same manner we would have captured Butler's entire command.

Our loss in this engagement was very heavy, amounting to 10 officers and 150 men. On the 18th and 19th, we again skirmished with the enemy sustaining considerable loss. We then marched to Cold Harbor and skirmished with the enemy on the 31st. On June 1st the battle of Cold Harbor was fought. Here we were charged by line after line of drunken yankees, each line coming within a few yards of us, but our fire was so murderous they could not live under it and, notwithstanding we killed thousands of them, fresh lines were thrown at us until finally lodgment was secured at a point in a branch supposed to be impassable, and we were flanked and compelled to retire. Here Col. John R. Murchison, of the 8th N. C., fell, surrounded by a large number of his own and the 51st Regiment, who preferred death to surrender. Our loss during the two days was 194, (11 officers and 183 men.) We remained at Cold Harbor for several days and then marched to Malvern Hill, thence to Drewry's Bluff, and thence to Petersburg, reaching the latter point in time to prevent Butler from occupying the city. On June 16th and 17th the enemy charged our lines and we repulsed them with considerable loss, but on the 17th they succeeded in breaking through the lines at a point held by Wise's Va. Brigade, and at once began to pour a deadly fire on our flank. Promptly five companies of the 51st under command of Col. McKethan filed to the rear, Ransom's Brigade being hastily thrown in the same position, on the right of the break, and at the signal these two commands rushed forward with fixed bayonets and soon recaptured the lost ground, but at a fearful loss, Col. McKethan being among the seriously wounded. In this contest the bayonet and butts of guns being freely used, as there was not time to load and fire. The position was such that the five companies of the 51st and the 35th Regiment of Ransom's Brigade, occupying the centre and being the assailants, suffered the greatest losses. But for the prompt action of these commands the enemy would certainly have marched into Petersburg on the 17th of June, 1864.

We remained in the works, in front of Petersburg, until called to meet a raiding party operating on the W. & W. R. R., south of Petersburg, on August 19th. Here we met and after a running fight of many miles forced the enemy into their lines. This was a regular woods scramble, it being impossible to preserve any thing like a line of battle. The result was that we captured a large number of prisoners and suffered considerable loss ourselves, some of our men being captured and recaptured several times.

We were next taken to the north side of James River and on the 30th of September assaulted Fort Harrison. This point had been taken by the enemy from our people, and being considered a point of importance was at once strengthened and very heavily garrisoned. To have attempted the recapture, under the circumstances, was a mistake and, as carried out, a terrible blunder on the part of some one, the assaulting parties going in in detail, and in turn being cut down by the deadly fire of the enemy.

Our officers on the ground, particularly Col. McKethan then commanding the brigade, seeing the impossibility of success and the heavy loss we must sustain staring us in the face, protested against making the assault, but being ordered by superior officers to go forward nobly offered themselves and their commands as sacrifices to their country.

At the command the 51st rushed foward, preserving their alignment until the stockade was reached which they found impossible to pass. To retreat was death, so the only chance was to throw down their guns and pull up these obstructions, which the men at once attempted, but a double line armed with repeating rifles posted in front of the works, and a deadly fire from the garrison in the fort said to be several lines deep, and the concentration of all of the artillery upon them made the position untenable and the task impossible, so that the few left were forced to seek shelter, which some did at the risk of their lives, while others secured temporary shelter from some old buildings near the works.

Never was an assault made more daringly, or against greater odds. The Light Brigade at Balaklava did not do more: some one had blundered but it was a soldier's duty to obey. Our loss was seven officers and ninety seven men, Leiut. Col. Hobson being among the killed. To give some idea how the 51st suffered during the four and a half months, from May 15th to October 1st, 1864, I refer to our muster rolls. On May 15th we had eleven hundred men, rank and file, going into the charge of May 16th with eight hundred men ready for duty. On October 1st we had been reduced to forty-five men, many of the companies being without commissioned officers, and in some cases under the command of a corporal. Our actual casualities aggregated over one thousand, as some were wounded several times during this period. Cos. D and I each suffered a loss of more than 100 to the company. Clingman's Brigade, under the command of Col. McKethan, was then placed in the line of works protecting Richmond, our left resting on the Darbytown road, where we remained until December, doing picket duty and engaging in one or two feints against the enemy to draw their attention from Petersburg.

On December 24th we received marching orders and proceeded to Richmond, on our way to North Carolina, having been called on account of Butler's threatening Fort Fisher. On reaching Wilmington we went into camp at Camp Lamb spending about a week, when our camp was changed to a place near Green's mill pond, where we remained until the final attack on Fort Fisher. On Jan. 12, 1865, our division was mustered at this camp for division review for the benefit of a large number from the city, and after marching and countermarching for a greater portion of the day we returned to our quarters for rest, but were not given this as the long roll called us to arms during the night and we were hurried toward Fisher. A march, however, had been stolen on our people, as a landing of a heavy force from the enemy had cut us off from the fort. The writer has ever thought that if Hoke's Division had been stationed near Fisher, instead of being stopped at Wilmington, Fisher could never have been taken.

After the fall of Fort Fisher we formed a line across the peninsular and threw up a line of works, our right being on the Cape Fear River near Sugar Loaf and our left on the ocean near what is now known as Carolina Beach. From this point we fell back within a few miles of Wilmington, skirmishing with the enemy.

We then evacuated Wilmington, crossing the Northeast river and marching to Rockfish in Duplin county. From this point we were taken by rail to Kinston, and engaged in three days fighting near that place, driving the enemy for several miles and capturing and killing many with but small loss on our side.

The writer would here digress for a moment to say that the company which he at that time commanded was raised at Magnolia, and as we passed that place on the way to Kinston the houses of most of them could be seen from the cars, and while we had strict orders to allow no straggling I could but shut my eyes to what was going on in my small command, knowing that the enemy would soon have possession of the country and shut off all connection between these men and all that was dear to them on earth.

Many in this way jumped off to see their families, so far as they knew for the last time, the result being that on reaching Kinston my command consisted of two men, the 1st Serg't, and myself, and we participated in the first day's fight. But like the heroes they were every man reported for duty that afternoon, ready to do or die for his country, and many of them afterwards gallantly died.

This illustrates the true spirit and patriotism of the Southern soldier; the cause was almost lost and immediately before him he could picture his fields laid waste, his home plundered and his family exposed and suffering, yet even to the last roll call he answered to his country's summons at the post of danger and duty.

The advance of the enemy from towards Wilmington and the near approach of Sherman from Fayetteville, caused the withdrawal from Kinston and rendered the evacuation of Goldsboro necessary; we were therefore ordered to Bentonsville where we met Sherman and checked him. The first day we fought facing Fayetteville and with our backs towards Goldsboro; but we were soon flanked and compelled to face about. Several attempts from the direction of Goldsboro were then made to dislodge us, but failed; but the vast forces under Sherman finally forced us to retire to prevent being surrounded and our communications cut off. This we did in good order, marching to Smithfield where we remained several days, and here learned of Gen. Lee's surrender. The enemy however soon began to advance and we retired before them toward Raleigh, through which city we marched just ahead of Sherman. From Raleigh we went to Chapel Hill, finally halting at a place near High Point, where we surrendered with Johnston's army and were permitted to return to our homes.

Thus ends the history of the 51st North Carolina Regiment, a regiment composed, rank and file, of men of whom any country on earth might well be proud. Many, as was the case with our Colonel and a number of others, saw the sun of the South rise in glory at Bethel and set in its blood red sheen at Bentonsville. In this time many a loved and chivalric comrade passed from it on his long and sad furlough.

Thirty years and more have now passed and Time with his cruel scythe has cut down most of those who were left. To the memory of those that have passed, before and since, officers and men, I dedicate this feeble tribute. In closing I desire to thank Adjutant John R. Latta, of New Hanover, Stephen J. Cobb, of that good old Scotch Co. D, of Robeson, and Haynes L. Hall, of Co. I, the color company, of Cumberland, all as good men as ever enlisted in any cause, for official data and valuable aid given me in this matter.

A. A. MCKETHAN, JR.,
Second Lieut. Co. B, 51st N. C. Reg't.


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*"Matron of a Benevolent Home* and knowing the good Dr. Miles' Nervine has done me, my wish to help others, overcomes my dislike for the publicity, this letter may give me. In Nov. and Dec., 1892, *The inmates had the "LaGrippe,"* and I was one of the first. Resuming duty too soon, with the care of so many sick, I did not regain my health, and in a month *I became so debilitated and nervous* from sleeplessness and the drafts made on my vitality, that it was a question if I could go on. A dear friend advised me to try *Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.* I took 2 bottles and am happy to say, I am in better health than ever

# THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., OCT. 7th, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.


### A QUESTION OF HONOR.

There is a phase of the silver question which is overlooked. Yet it is the most important, because it involves a question of honor.

When the majority of the Democratic senators were holding out against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, in the autumn of 1893—making the point that they must have the substantial silver legislation for which that law was a "makeshift" embodied in the act of repeal—Senator Voorhees, the administration leader in charge of the administration bill, pledged the President to supplemental legislation that would secure bimetallism, if the Senate would consent to unconditional repeal.

Is that a true statement of the case? The Congressional Record will show.

While these solemn pledges were made in his behalf on the floor of the Senate, the President permitted them to remain as his own.

Is that a true statement of the case? The Congressional Record will show.

In consequence of these promises, enough of the Democratic senators were won over to convert a minority into a majority, and the bill was passed without conditions. It is true that it was a majority of but one,* but that served the purpose of rescuing the bill from the Republican taint with which it came from the committee. All the Republicans of the committee voted to report it, and all the Democrats, except Democratic chairman Voorhees and Mr. Sugar Scandal McPherson, against reporting it. Mr. Gray had been appointed Minister to Mexico from Mr. Voorhees's State, and a brother-in-law of Mr. Voorhees, a New York lawyer, had been appointed Minister to Denmark.

Since the repeal was secured, the President has not opened his lips in behalf of the supplemental silver legislation which his agent had pledged him to.

Is that a true statement of the case? The Congressional Record will show.

There were two parties to this bargain of legislation. One is the portion of the people who desired unconditional repeal, because, as they asserted, it meant dollars in their pockets. The other is the portion of the people who opposed unconditional repeal because, as they asserted, it meant dollars out of their pockets. Millions upon millions of dollars were involved—huge sums of money that might be transferred from the pockets of one party to those of the other. That was the statement of the disputants, in the thick of the fight. Was it true? We already have the means of knowing. The statistics of the returns of property assessed for taxation in the several States for 1894—the first year after the repeal—are at hand. They were recently published in the OBSERVER. They show that New York and the East, the party of the first part, have gained over 200 millions of dollars of property in that one year; and that the South and the West, the party of the second part, have lost over 500 millions. That is, the party that made the false promises has pocketed over 200 millions of dollars at the expense of the party whose servants in Congress were induced to rely upon those promises.

We have heard that Mr. Voorhees bitterly complains that he was grossly deceived, and we take it for granted that those of our newspaper brethren who are in the same boat entertain the same feelings. But, if our premises as given above, are true—and their truth or falsity can be easily ascertained from the public records—it follows that the President is unworthy of the confidence of his fellow men. Let the court of the Democracy take the case.

The matter of the ratio, or other detail of the restoration of bimetallism, sinks into insignificance in the face of the stupendous act of dishonesty by which that restoration has been prevented. There are many thousands of silver Democrats who are not sure that the United States alone could maintain free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 (in the improbable event of their example not being followed by the Latin Union nations), but who insist that the *status quo* which existed before the repeal shall be substantially restored, to the end that the seal of the sovereign people's approval shall not be set upon barefaced dishonesty.

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We are led to write the foregoing because it is plain, now, that the President is a candidate for a third term nomination, and that he will have the backing of the moneyed interests, Republican and Democratic, which pocketed most of the 200 and odd millions that last year were converted from the property of the South and West. That being so, the whole question becomes one of transcendant importance, and it will be useful to reproduce the salient features of the record to which we have appealed.

### VANCE'S MEMORABLE WARNING.

In his letter of July 27, 1893, Senator Vance laid down the platform on which the unconditional repealers were to take their stand in the Extra Session called for August 7th following. He said, in part:

"The pledges of the platform [the Chicago platform of 1892] are joint and not separable on the subject of silver money. You cannot select one, the repeal of the Sherman law for example, and propose to redeem it alone and denounce those who insist on the fulfillment of all, as untrue to the party or differing from it. Nor will men of common sense who are loyal to the purposes they profess surrender the advantages of their position. The law now in existence can be kept thus by the nonconcurrence of either the House, the Senate or the President to its repeal; whereas, that Sherman law once repealed, the measures (whatever they may be) which are to take its place—to continue the use of both gold and silver, maintain their parity, remove the tax on State bank circulation and the like—would have to be passed by affirmative legislation requiring the concurrence of all three branches of the law-making department. No sensible man acquainted with the situation can believe for a moment that these measures could be passed under such circumstances. The power of that combined capital which has forced the calling of the extra session and is threatening to destroy again, and finally, the use of silver money, would certainly be able to influence at least one branch of the legislative department, which would be sufficient for their purposes. Be not deceived; evil communications corrupt good politics as well as good manners. The professed friend of silver money who will favor the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, trusting to the justice of capital or the chapter of accidents to get favorable legislation thereafter, is either a traitor or a fool."

### THE ADMINISTRATION'S PLEDGES IN REPLY.

In reply to the position of the conditional repealers as epitomized in the above extract from Vance's letter, Chairman Voorhees, in charge of the administration bill for unconditional repeal, said in the open Senate, on the 23d of August, 1893, in part:

[The italics, where used below, are ours.]

[Congressional Record, Vol. 25, No. 14, Pp. 392-3.]

But, sir, at this point we are confronted by a law without precedent or parallel in American history, a law which for months past has been the theme of all tongues and pens, and in whose name financial panic, alarm, and distress have been invoked, and for whose repeal this Congress has been convened. The origin of the Sherman act, its, motives, and the object it was designed to accomplish, claim especial consideration in reaching a conclusion as to its merits. Its author, the distinguished Senator from Ohio, has repeatedly and quite recently explained the end he had in view in its enactment.

A bill for the free coinage of silver had passed the Senate by the great majority of 16, and then the measure, since known by the name of the Senator from Ohio, was brought forward and tendered to the representatives of the States having silver bullion to sell, as a compromise in lieu of the great victory they had just obtained. In an evil hour, the worst and darkest that ever befell the cause of bimetallism, or the honor and existence of silver money, this pernicious compromise was accepted and fastened on the country. The Senator from Ohio, it is true, now claims credit for his repeated assertion of late that there has never been an hour since the compromise was effected that he has not stood ready to violate it by voting for its repeal.

In other words, having induced the producers of silver to surrender their right to its free coinage at the mints in exchange for the right to sell 4,500,000 ounces per month of bullion to the Government, the Senator from Ohio and his followers on that side of the Chamber have been willing and anxious ever since to break the compact, repeal the consideration on which the compromise was made, and leave their victims of misplaced confidence from the Pacific coast and mountain ranges empty-handed, without either the privilege to coin their silver or even to sell it as a mercantile commodity to the Government.

The dog in the fable, letting go the meat he already had for the shadow which looked larger, made no greater mistake than did the silver States when they supported the Sherman act as a substitute for legitimate free coinage. The act was not intended in good faith for the coinage of silver at all. On the contrary, it emanated form the enemies of silver money, and its purpose was to degrade, dishonor, and disgrace this one of the precious metals until it could no longer hold its place with gold as a part of the specie basis of this country and of the world.

In reducing silver to a merchantable commodity, placing it on a level with corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, and other productions of the field and farm, issuing Treasury certificates on it according to its market value, there could be but one effect on the rank, dignity, honor, and stability of silver as one of the great money metals. It reeled and staggered under the blow, until now its enemies predict with joy its speedy and total destruction. Sir, I speak in no partisan vein to-day, and yet it is with great satisfaction I find from the record that not a single vote on this side of the Chamber was cast for the act which bears the name of the Senator from Ohio to such a peculiar eminence. The vote by yeas and nays, by which this most dangerous makeshift ever known in our financial history passed this body, appears as follows:

*Yeas*—Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Blair; Casey, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Edmunds, Evarts, Farwell, Frye, Hawley, Higgins, Hiscock, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Moody, Pettigrew, Pierce, Platt, Plumb, Power, Quay, Saunders, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Squire, Stewart, Stockbridge, Washburn, Walcott—39.

*Nays*—Barbour, Bate, Blackburn, Call, Carlisle, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Faulkner, Gibson, Gorman, Hampton, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Kenna, McPherson, Pasco, Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall—26.

Let the grave responsibility for the violation of every sound principle of finance which such measure creates be met before the American people by those who are shown by the record to have assumed it. As a firm, unfaltering believer in bimetallism, and as an undeviating supporter of the coinage and use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, without discriminating against either metal, I voted against the passage of the Sherman act, and for the same reasons I shall vote for its repeal. The outcry in certain quarters at this time that those who vote for the repeal of this measure are enemies of silver as money, and in favor of its demonetization, is not only false, so far as I am concerned, but, in the light of what has happened in the past, it is absurd.

Beginning with the first speech I made in this body, and down to the present hour, I can recall no vote or word on the subject of the coinage and circulation of silver which I would now change or blot from the record if I could. And now in this, the darkest day ever known for silver amongst civilized people since Abraham, the Hebrew prince, paid 400 shekels "current money with the merchant" for a resting place for the beloved Sara, I avow my unshaken faith that it will reman forever one of the world's great and potential factors of finance, commerce, traffic, and daily business transactions.

It will neither be demonetized nor driven away from the habitations of the laboring masses of mankind. It has come down to us from immemorial ages, and it will continue to exist as one of the precious metals, upholding the credit of nations and bringing blessings to the sons and daughters of toil when the scenes through which we are now passing have grown dim in the light and progress of distant centuries. I shall vote to repeal the Sherman act as I would remove a dead fly from a box of sweet ointment, as I would abate a nuisance, and wipe out an obstruction to rational, wholesome legislation. It taints and vitiates our entire financial system, and destroys confidence in all business transactions every hour it remains a part of our laws. Often the question has been asked whether a vote should be given for its unconditional repeal, or whether, before it goes, something in the way of a substitute must be agreed upon to take its place.

Sir, I would at once eradicate this confessed evil, this universally condemned enactment, from the body of our laws, with no other condition than my right and free agency to support and to secure in connection with its repeal—or afterwards by an independent measure, as the success of its immediate repeal, the primary duty of the hour may at the time dictate—a sound financial system, embracing the coinage of silver on an equality with gold. In making this statement I only repeat the declaration of the Democratic party in national convention at Chicago in June, 1892, and on which the American people restored to the Presidency one of the strongest, ablest, purest, and most patriotic characters ever known in American history. That declaration, containing as it does the consensus of Democratic opinion from every State and Territory in the Union, may be heard at this time again with profit and advantage:

We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift—

That is no reflection on the courage of the Senator from Ohio, for that is too well known; but we go on to say—

fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal, or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage for both metals must be of equal intrinsic or exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

It will here be seen that the united Democracy of the country, fourteen months ago, in formal convention assembled, denounced the Sherman act which had degraded silver to a commodity, demanded its repeal, and declared in the strongest language in favor of the coinage of both the precious metals on fair and honest terms of absolute equality. But the record made on this subject in the momentous year of 1892 does not stop at this point. Grover Cleveland, the great leader of his party then and the great Chief Magistrate of the whole people now, in accepting his nomination, addressed the public in well remembered terms, which have been in nowise changed, modified, or contradicted by the singularly able message delivered a few days ago to this body. His language was as follows:

The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or State, whether gold, silver, or paper, it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency.

Sir, this statement of President Cleveland of the duty of the Government toward the American people is embraced in four brief sentences, and yet it contains every sound, wholesome, enduring principle of finance ever known in the history of the most prosperous nations of the earth. "Sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume," "gold, silver, and paper," "regulated and guarded by governmental action," "by wise and careful laws," "securing certainty and stability" in the people's currency, guaranteeing that "every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic or purchasing power," and then upon these sure and everlasting foundations the use of both gold and silver in the adjustment of our currency is squarely indorsed and recommended.

Where in the annals of financial legislation can be found a wiser, a stronger, a more comprehensive monetary system, or one more richly freighted with blessings to the laboring masses of mankind, than is here so briefly and so powerfully depicted? Who dares in the face of the clear and explicit words which I have just read to charge that their author is a monometallist in disguise, a believer in the use of gold and gold alone, but wearing, for the sake of an election to the Presidency, a bimetallic mask?

*Sir, who has the hardihood to assert or to insinuate that Grover Cleveland is a dissembler, a man who conceals his opinions or dispositions under a false appearance a hypocrite, practicing deception upon his country men in order to gratify his personal ambition?* On the contrary, his fearless frankness in the expression of his views on all public questions without regard to their effect upon himself has long been conceded by friend and foe to be the leading characteristic of his mind. Lord Bacon says:

It is the weakest sort of politicians that are the greatest dissemblers.

I think it will be admitted by all that Mr. Cleveland belongs to the strongest and not the weakest school of political thought and action. The secret of his immense strength with the plain masses of the American people has long since been solved. *By his bold, clear utterances, followed by his manly and direct action, he has inspired universal and absolute confidence, from one ocean to the other, in his perfect integrity of purpose,* in his unfaltering patriotism, his supreme love of country, as well as in his stalwart and commanding ability.

*If I am reminded that he did not repeat his letter of acceptance in his recent message, recommending the repeal of the Sherman act, my answer is, that while such a reassertion of his well known views would have gratified many worthy and well meaning people; yet it was not necessary on his part in order to retain the confidence of the people that he was in favor of the coinage and use of both gold and silver on terms which would insure a parity in their value. He has never recalled, retracted, or explained away a single word of his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency. His assurances in that letter are to day alive and in force, and as binding this hour as they were when first given to the world; and I hereby declare that I am willing to stand or fall by my faith in the truth and honor of Grover Cleveland and in his well known fidelity to pledges when once they are made.* [Applause in the galleries.]

Sir, I also invoke in this connection the honored name of the Secretary of the Treasury. John G. Carlisle is the peer in intellect and spotless integrity of any of the illustrious statesmen who have held the folio of finance since the Treasury Department was created, including Alexander Hamilton, its first Secretary. I make no mistake in placing him as a bimetallist, concurring fully with the President in support of a bimetallic system of coinage.

As a Democrat, as an American citizen, as a man loving and believing in justice, fair play, and common sense, I appeal to those around me, and to the great body of the people, to know whom we can trust, whom we can believe, if we are to turn our backs, at such a time as this, on such men as Grover Cleveland and John G. Carlisle?

Sir, the terms, conditions, and ratios fixing the intrinsic or interchangeable value of these two metals have always from the earliest ages been matters of detail, and will so continue; but the great, paramount fact has been declared and established in the most solemn and overwhelming manner by the voice and votes of the American people within the last year that silver shall not be demonetized, that one half the specie basis of the world shall not be destroyed, that the volume of paper money now in circulation for the payment of labor and the products of labor shall not be contracted, with their consent, to the basis of monometallism, and to the standard and the existence of gold alone. It is not my purpose at this time to discuss the details of coinage, or the number of grains of each of the precious metals which should go into the different coins of silver and gold.

Let it be distinctly understood, however, not only by the American people of every class, calling, and condition, but also by the people of every nation with whom we have commercial relations, that a fair and honest ratio will be established and maintained by the American Congress, and that neither the one nor the other of the two metals will be dismissed from the public service. We will omit no honorable effort to induce foreign governments to unite with us in achieving, by international agreement, this great and gigantic blessing for the human race; but let it be distinctly understood now and for all time to come that the laboring, debt paying masses of this country, constituting nine-tenths of the people, will never, under any circumstances, consent to double the debts of debtors and double the claims of creditors by destroying one half the money authorized by the Constitution with which debts may rightfully be paid.

It is well also to remember that the American Republic is a government of the people, whatever may be true of other nations, and that here on American soil no system of public policy can stand, or ought to stand, which does not rest on the consent of the governed. Nor will I hesitate to say to those who are now *urging the adoption of monometallism, with gold alone as a standard, and a specie basis for all our currency, to the exclusion and extinction of silver money,* that by virtue of their great powers of self-government the people at the very earliest opportunity will tear down and utterly annihilate such an oppressive and destructive system of finance, should it ever be established.

### VANCE REJECTS THE ADMINISTRATION BAIT.

We have heretofore pronounced Vance's the greatest speech delivered in that memorable debate of the Extra Session, on the silver side. We did so advisedly. In the mere matter of silver erudition it does not make the pretense of either Senator (Nevada) Jones's or Senator Daniel's. It was devoted to a higher branch of the subject—to what, in the language of military writers, would be called "grand strategy."

In his reply in behalf of the unconditional repealers, he said, in part:

[Extracts from Vance's speech in the Senate Sept. 1, 1893.]

The representatives of the Democratic party assembled in convention in Chicago in 1892, as they had done in St. Louis in 1888, and before that in Chicago in 1884, and made certain pledges to the people that they would make certain financial reforms if the people would only put them in power where they could enact laws. Among other things, the last convention held at Chicago pledged the American Democracy that it intrusted with power they would enact such laws as would repeal the Sherman act—secure us the use of both gold and silver in our currency—coin it on equal terms, and maintain the parity of the two. These promises were contained in one paragraph, and consistently with good faith are not separable. They constituted a scheme by which the financial policy of the country was to be reformed, and honor and fair dealing require it to be carried out together.

Well, the people trusted and believed; the Democrats were put in power, and Mr. Cleveland, though known to be personally hostile to the use of silver, was elected because the people believed that he would carry out in good faith the promises made for him in the platform, and to which he had acceded in his letter of acceptance.

For the first time in thirty-three years the Democratic party was intrusted with the power of enacting laws. Now, in fulfillment of these promises, the first thing which is done is to yield to the clamor of the capitalists hostile to silver, and anticipate the regular session of Congress for the sole purpose of stopping the coinage of silver and nothing more.

Accordingly, the House, hastening to obey, has sent such a bill over to this body, and anticipating its action, the Finance Committee had introduced a similar bill for its repeal, so that we have two bills pending before us on the subject of the Sherman law, and the repeal is likely to be carried out in some shape. * * *

But what about the remainder of the platform? The same bill—almost the same stroke of the same pen could have inserted an additional provision looking in the direction of coining silver on equal terms with gold, maintaining its parity, etc. But instead of that we give the stock brokers and the gamblers and the banks by this bill all they want, and we put off the American people with still another promise. We pay the gold bugs cash and pay the people with another paper promise redeemable at the option of the makers. [Laughter.]

* * *

Even those promises contained in the bill given in renewal are of so general a nature that they may be easily evaded as amounting to nothing definite. In a court of law they would be held void for uncertainty. If it is really our intention to enact these laws as we promised, why not do it now?

* * *

Is it to be done hereafter? Who says so with authority to speak. Who says so with authority to give an assurance that it can be done at all if postponed. Is it not about all many can do to give assurance of their own votes a little way ahead? How do we know that when some other bill comes up for the benefit of capital these threadbare and contemptible promises to pay will not pop up again like Jack in a box as a substitute for the performance? If we let go what we have before we get something else in exchange, how shall we justify ourselves to that portion of our constituents who are supposed to have common sense? Why can not the bankers and stockholders wait for the repeal of the Sherman law until the remaining legislation which we have promised to enact shall be prepared and ready?

* * *

Now, if asked why I cannot trust the future for the enactment of those laws which ought to come concurrent with the repeal of the Sherman act, my answer—and with much more truth than theirs—is, I have no confidence. When a man promises me that if I will put him in a position which will enable him to do so he will pay me a thousand dollars, and when I have performed my part of the contract and put him in that position and he refuses to pay me, and applies his money to some other purpose, and proposes to promise me the same thing again, I refuse to accept his promise as that of an honest and responsible man; my confidence is gone.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. Gordon] who the other day entertained us with a very eloquent speech with a most illogical conclusion, demanded to know why we halt between conditional and unconditional repeal. He says:

If the friends of bimetallism are strong enough to impose conditions on the repealing bill, will not that same strength suffice to enact bimetallism in a separate bill?

Mr. President, I will tell you why I halt between conditional and unconditional repeal. Unconditional repeal is unconditional surrender. In the first place, by conditional repeal we unite the Democratic party, or at least all true friends of bimetallism. I know that they all came here, as I did, hoping, praying, that some compromise could be found between them and the President, the chief of our party, by which they could stand with him. By the proposition of unconditional repeal that is impossible.

In the next place, if we repeal without doing other things which we promised the people at Chicago we would do, neither that Senator nor any other can give assurance that these other things will ever become a law in separate bills. The Senator must know that every gold monometallist in the House voted for unconditional repeal as everyone in this body will, and against the coinage of another silver dollar at any ratio whatever—including the resurrection of the Bland-Allison act of coining 2,000,000 a month. Where then can be found evidence of the strength for a separate bill, favorable to silver in that body? It has been tested; ours has not. And should such a bill pass that body and this one, can that Senator give us any assurance that it would not meet its death blow elsewhere? We have every reason, as he has, to know that it would; therefore, as it seems to me, to vote for unconditional repeal, in the face of these undeniable facts, amounts to an unconditional surrender, a giving up of the cause of silver, which we all profess to love, and an abandonment of our promises to the people that we would do everything to maintain it that was necessary to be done by legislation. * * *

### THE GOLDBUG PRESS IS BROUGHT TO THE RESCUE TO SUPPLY BACKBONE TO THE FALTERING SENATORS.

The battle waxed fierce and hot, and the swelling voice of the indignant people restrained a majority of the Democratic Senators from yielding to the administration. The issue trembled in the balance, when the press throughout the South was brought to the rescue at this critical moment. Here is a sample of the way it was done in North Carolina:

[North Carolina Goldbug Organ, Sept. 22, 1893.]

The Post says that a report current in Washington, Tuesday, and based on good authority, "was that President Cleveland had said to a Southern Senator Saturday that he would not veto or oppose a conservative bill for the coinage of silver, should such a one pass after repeal had been accomplished." The New York Herald gives currency to what is substantially the same report, in the following: "It is stated that the President has informed a Southern Senator that the assumption that he would not sign a silver measure of any kind is unwarranted." Whether or not the President has said anything of this kind to any one, it is perfectly reasonable to assume that these publications represent him fairly. If it could be established, by his own words, or otherwise, that he had never dropped any intimation of the kind, there would still be no reason to distrust him. Since he accepted the nomination of his party last year and made its platform his own, there has been no intimation from him of a purpose to disavow any of its pledges; and in the absence of such intimation, to charge that he proposes to nullify all save one of the financial measures proposed by that platform is to assail his integrity and in effect to charge that he procured his election by duplicity and bad faith. The platform, the party law, declared as distinctly as words can, fidelity to gold and silver as the money of the country. It declared further for the coinage of these metals without discrimination against either when certain conditions were met—that is to say, when the dollar unit of both was made of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value. Two methods by which this might be accomplished were indicated: international agreement and safeguards of legislation. Until Mr. Cleveland makes known himself, in some manner, that he has abandoned some part of this platform, it is unfair to charge that he has done so.

We are not of those who are quick to suspect party associates of party infidelity. There are as many good Democrats as live who are in favor of an enactment right now, without any "international agreement" or "safeguards of legislation," of a law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. We think it has been demonstrated that this is wholly impracticable and would be very unwise, and we think the majority of the party are platform men—by which is meant men who are for free coinage on the terms proposed by the platform, but not otherwise. Of these we desire to believe that all are aiming sincerely at the same end. Some of them hold with the President that the first thing to do is to repeal the Sherman act and legislate further upon silver afterwards. Others want the repeal legislation and the further legislation to be concurrent, and are not willing for repeal until the other is secured. This is a difference of opinion, among men equally honest and sincere, about a matter of methods—a matter of details. We go with the President, the head of the party, and with the Secretary of the Treasury, under whose department this legislation comes. It is not conducive to harmony in future for either of these elements to cast imputations upon the honor or good intentions of the other, and it is in an especial manner unbecoming in party followers to asperse the party's head. Mr. Cleveland deserves to be trusted, and if trusted, supported. For the fourth or fifth time we express the wish that in his message of the 7th of August he had outlined what would, in his opinion, be the legislation proper to follow repeal. He did not do so, however, and his failure to do so should not cause the faith of the Democratic party in him to waver in any degree. The occasional assurances that in a general way he has expressed, in private conversation, his friendliness to silver, are very agreeable, to be sure, but the ——, for one, does not require iteration and reiteration from this man to keep it satisfied that he is still true to his vows.

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The columns of the OBSERVER are freely open to any one who will essay to controvert our premises or conclusions.

### CURRENT COMMENT.

Read Major McKethan's very interesting history of the 51st Regiment.

* * *

On the 1st page will be found a remarkable article by Judge Walter Clark on the postal telegraph. The argument is unanswerable. It came to us on Wednesday of last week, but too late for the next day's issue. We will refer to it in a more extended way next week.

* * *

Capt. S. A. Ashe will, on the 23d of this month, begin the publication at Raleigh of "The State," the prospectus of which we will give next week. Thousands of Democrats will welcome its appearance.

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*The terms "majority" and "minority" have reference to Democrats only.


**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**

**Nervous**

People should realize that the only true and permanent cure for their condition is to be found in having

**Pure Blood**

Because the health of every organ and tissue of the body depends upon the purity of the blood. The whole world knows the standard blood purifier is

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

And therefore it is the only true and reliable medicine for nervous people. It makes the blood pure and healthy, and thus cures nervousness, makes the nerves firm and strong, gives sweet sleep, mental vigor, a good appetite, perfect digestion. It does all this, and cures Scrofula, Eczema, or Salt Rheum and all other blood diseases, because it

**Makes Pure Blood**

Results prove every word we have said. Thousands of voluntary testimonials fully establish the fact that

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Be Sure to Get Hood's

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula and the result is that I am permanently cured." CLAUDE R. DOTSON, Richie C. H., West Virginia.

**Hood's Pills** cure all liver ills, constipation, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion. 25c.

**Save Your Money.**

One box of Tutt's Pills will save many dollars in doctors' bills They will surely cure all diseases of the stomach, liver or bowels.

**No Reckless Assertion**

For sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, constipation and biliousness, a million people endorse

**TUTT'S Liver PILLS**

**Administrator's Notice.**

The undersigned having this day administered on the Estate of M. D. Clarke (deceased) hereby gives notice to all parties holding claims against the Estate to present them on or before the 2nd day of September 1896, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the Estate will please make immediate payment.

KATIE W. CLARKE, Administratrix of M. D. Clarke, dec'd.

J. G. SHAW, Att'y. Sept. 2, 1895.

W. L. RANKIN. C. A. RANKIN. H. A. RANKIN

**W. L. RANKIN & BROS.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

YELLOW AND NORTH CAROLINA

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**CEILING, PARTITION AND FENCING.**

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These articles are indispensable in every well regulated household. Recognizing this fact and desiring to meet the necessities of this section of the State, the undersigned have replenished and added to their large stock everything in this line, and offer the same at wholesale and retail.

**LOW PRICES AND GOOD GOODS**

are requisite to meet the excessively stringent times. With this in view we offer our goods at prices that will commend them to the public.

**Wooden-Ware, Lamps Lanterns and Lamp Goods.**

LARGE STOCK IN THIS LINE.

Large stock of Agate Iron Ware, Baskets, Brooms, Step Ladders, Foot Mats, Fly Traps, Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Stone-ware, Churns, &c.

A beautiful line of Decorated Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Yellow-ware, &c.

Rockingham Tea Pots, Berry Sets, Fruit and Cake Stands.

Washboards, Tubs, Clothes Lines and Pins, &c.

Both Pocket and Table Cutlery, Scissors, Table and Tea Spoons, Carpet and Matting Tacks, Razors and Razor Strops, Padlocks, Blacking and Blacking Brushes.

Water Bottles and Water Sets, Fine Blown Tumblers and Goblets, Decanters and Castors.

BATH TUBS—Plunge, Sponge, Hip and Infants, Tin Toilet Sets, Slop Pails, Slop Tubs, full line of Galvanized Ware, Oil Stoves, Coffee Mills, Dust Pans, Feather Dusters, Large Brass Store Lamps, &c.

Fine assortment of Plain and Planished Tinware of every description, Brit. Dippers, Enameled Ware, &c.

All kinds of Steam Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

We sell the celebrated Douglass Pumps—brass seats—never known to fail.

Write us for prices on any of these goods or anything in our line not mentioned.

Call on us, if convenient, at our place of business, Person Street, Fayetteville, N. C., where we will take great pleasure in exhibiting our goods.

Inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention.

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Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

April 29, 1880. tf

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**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

After 9 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N B Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

**ED. R. McKETHAN,**

**Attorney and Counsellor**

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Having occasion to attend the Cumberland Superior Court for several terms, I stand prepared, in the interest of the firm of which I am a member, to accept any business coming before said Court. Facilities for the transaction of ALL legal work unsurpassed.

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D

**DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,**

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

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**A. E. RANKIN & CO.**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

——AND DEALERS IN——

**Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.**

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS

**Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars,**

do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

——IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE——

**"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR**

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

**FERTILIZERS.**

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

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**WALTER WATSON.**

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GRINDSTONES AND FIXTURES,
ROPES AND TWINES,
SAW MILL AND GINNERS' SUPPLIES,
WELL BUCKETS AND CHAINS,
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTINGS,
PUMPS AND PUMP FITTINGS
MACHINE AND CARRIAGE BOLTS
WAGON, CART AND CARRIAGE MATERIALS
PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS

**SECOND HAND GINS AND PRESSES FOR SALE CHEAP,**

AND ALL SHELF HARDWARE USUALLY FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS

**HARDWARE STORE.**

**Guns, Rifles and Pistols a Specialty.**

MY SHOPS ARE ALWAYS OPEN FOR REPAIRING.

**Guns, Pistols, Locks, &c., &c.**

**WALTER WATSON.**

☞ Write for Catalogue of Guns, Pistols, &c.

**SHEPPARD'S EXCELSIOR COOK STOVE**

MADE FROM PURE PIG IRON

Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.

DURABLE, CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL

All Modern Improvements to Lighten Housekeeping Cares.

Twenty different sizes and kinds.

Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.

Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

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**JOHN C. VANN,**

*AT GEORGE BRANDT'S OLD STAND,*

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**Boots and Shoes,**

**HATS, NOTIONS AND TRUNKS,**

**Cheap for Cash.**

ALAMANCE COTTON YARN (the best in the State) always on hand.

Cotton Bats, Etc., Etc.


### Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an Execution directed to the undersigned from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County in the case of Huske Hardware House against The Trustees of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, I will on Monday, November 4th, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door of said County, Sell to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said execution, all the right, title and interest which the said Trustees have in the following property to wit:

The Church Building and the property belonging thereunto, including the land on which said Building is located, on Grave Yard street, known as the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, to satisfy said Execution now in my hands for collection.

This 25th September, 1895.

McD GEDDIE, Sheriff
Cumberland County.

### Executor's Notice.

Having qualified before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, as Executor of the last will and testament of W. J. Buckingham, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to me, duly authenticated on or before the 26th day of September, 1896, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate settlement.

This 23rd day of September, 1895.

J. H. BUCKINGHAM, Executor.

H. L. COOK, Attorney. 9-26-95 6t


**MARBLE AND GRANITE Monuments AND Headstones.**

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

**Monuments**

——AND——

**Headstones**

to select from. My workmanship stands

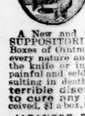
**SECOND TO NONE**

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG.

Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works



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SUPPOSITORIES, Cannot fail to cure any nature and degree, the knife or injection painful and seldom a sulting in death, unnecessary and terrible disease to cure any case, Send 1 a box, 6 for $2.50. Sold by Druggists. Sole Agents for JAPANESE PILE OINTMENT. Sole Agents for CONSTIPATION, the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Unequaled as a laxative, especially adapted for children. 25 cents.

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# THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 17, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.


## TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


OPERA HOUSE.
SELLS BROTHERS' CIRCUS—4th page.
THE TILLINGHAST CROCKERY STORE.
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM, &c.—4th page.
N. W. RAY—Notice of Sale under Mortgage.


See a column of Society News and Gossip on the 4th page.

The bear and the monkey are the attraction on the streets this week.

Cotton is selling on the market to-day for 8½ cents.

A number of interesting communications are again crowded out this week.

Maj. J. B. Broadfoot's bicycle was stolen Friday evening from Watson's corner. He thinks he has a clue to the thief.

The Rector of St. John's, Rev. Mr. Hughes, will hold services in Christ Church, Rockfish, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Cotton still continues to come in very slowly. The farmers say this is not on account of its being held, for there is little to hold.

The dedication of the new Sunday school building of the Presbyterian church will take place next Sunday morning. Rev. Jno. M. Rose, of Morganton, will preach the dedicatory sermon.

Messrs. W. E. Clark and Mack Johnson killed a mad dog on Moore street last Friday afternoon. A colored woman discovered the dog in her yard, and raised the alarm. Great excitement prevailed for a few moments.

The Sixth Annual Fair of the Border Exposition of the Carolinas, will be held at Maxton, N. C., October 30th, 31st and November 1st. It will be the best of the series. Send for premium list. Address W. B. Harker, Secretary, Maxton, N. C.

Last week at Plymouth, Massachusetts, Rev. W. L. H. Benton was united in marriage to Miss Kate Marshall Phipps. Mr. Benton is a son of the Rev. Angelo A. Benton, late Professor at Sewannee, Tenn., and grandson of the late Wm. L. Hall, of this place.

Mr. S. H. Strange has been appointed Chief Marshal for the Fair. We congratulate the Directors and the public on such an excellent appointment. Chief Marshal Strange is now busy appointing his assistants, a list of whom we will publish next week.

A large audience greeted Chas. Davis and his company in Alvin Joslin Saturday night, and were kept roaring with laughter throughout the entire evening. Davis, although getting along in years, has lost none of his old spirit, and is still one of the best commedians that travel South. Davis was everything, his support being exceedingly poor.

Our good friend Mr. Holmes, Superintendent of the Bluff Mills cotton factory, is becoming rejuvenated. Last week he discarded his glasses, although he has not been able to see without them for 20 years. He says he can see now as well as he could when he was a boy.

**An Important Convention.**

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of North Carolina will convene in this city next Tuesday.

Rev. W. B. Arrowwood will preach the opening sermon Tuesday night. Over three hundred ministers and laymen are expected to attend. We will give a full account of the proceedings as they happen.

**The Naval Cadetship.**

Rev. Mr. McKelway, Col. C. W. Broadfoot and Mr. Duncan Rose, the examiners, have awarded to Mr. Thomas Kenan, son of Capt. J. G. Kenan, the first position in the competitive examination held here preparatory to the examination at Annapolis, and to Mr. David McKethan the second. There were four contestants. Our young friends are to be congratulated.

The members of the Cumberland Monument Association desire to give expression to their grateful appreciation of Mrs. C. W. Broadfoot's donation to the Association of the old court house site for the erection of a monument to the Confederate dead—a gift as graceful as the beautiful sentiment of patriotic love which inspired it, and which will transmit to posterity the generous donor's name, enshrined with the deeds of those noble and devoted ones to whom woman's hearts and hands will rear the memorial shaft.

We copy the following from a private letter from our talented young townsman, Mr. Robert H. Troy, who is in the Government building at the Atlanta Exposition:

"I hear very little preparation on the part of the North Carolina Press to celebrate the day set apart for them at this place. It is very unfortunate our State is not better represented. However I have been very favorably impressed with the fact that wherever the Southern States are represented by their minerals, at least 85 per cent. of the specimens are from North Carolina. This is the case in every exhibit, and as for the Exhibit gotten together by the Southern Railroad, the name North Carolina would be equally as appropriate."

**Tower Lights—Mr. W. D. McNeill's Scheme for Lighting.**

Mr. W. D. McNeill will submit a plan, a novel one, and his own device, to the city aldermen for lighting the main streets. He proposes to place four lights, of 2,000 candle power each, on the tip top of the market house, each with a five-foot reflector, and placed so as to shine along each of the main streets—Hay, Person, Gillespie and Green.

The plant would be the property of Mr. McNeill and the cost to the town would be eighty dollars per month.

Though Mr. McNeill is confident that he can furnish sufficient light in the way proposed, it would doubtless be well if the views of an electrician were obtained first before any decided steps are taken.

**Death's "Shining Mark"**

Very sad news came to all hearts in Fayetteville last Monday, in the telegram flashed from Mississippi, announcing the death, at his home in Lawrence, of Mr. Gail H. Nimocks, aged 21 years, son of Dr. B. F. Nimocks, of that place. He had been in critical health for some months, and his very serious illness at Cleveland Springs a few weeks ago necessitated his removal to his home—there to pass away, the brightness of youth not yet dimmed, the exultant strength of manhood scarce begun.

"And then to die so soon and leave
Unfinished what he might achieve."

The deceased was a young man of rare excellence of character, and of a personality so winning that in his adopted home all hearts were opened to him. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, obeying the Master as an humble follower, and a favorite in social circles, where his life was manly, clean and upright.

Our cordial sympathies are tendered to the stricken family.

**Key Thieves.**

People who have lock boxes at the Postoffice should be careful and not leave their keys in the locks. A gentleman some time ago missed a large bunch of keys, and remembering that the last time he had used them was at the postoffice, made enquiry there, but nothing had been seen of them, and he never did recover them. He had new keys made. One day last week, after opening his box and going to the light to read a letter, he returned to get his keys, but found them gone. No one was in the office at the time, but he remembered to have seen a little colored girl when he entered. He rushed out of the office and glancing down the street towards Burns's stable, saw a little girl fairly kicking up the dust. He put off after her and a long chase ensued. He finally overhauled her, and upon demand the keys were given up. When accused of taking the first bunch, she darted off like an arrow, and has not been seen since. She is evidently put up to it by some one who hopes, no doubt, to obtain rewards.

Last Friday officer Benton arrested a negro named Wm. Clark, accused of obtaining goods under false pretense. While on the way to a magistrate's office the negro broke and ran, when Mr. Benton fired two shots after him, both of which took effect, and caused the darkey to hold up. Mr. Benton says that he told the negro two or three times to halt before he fired. He says furthermore that he knew the negro had been in the penitentiary twice, and was a bad character, and if he hadn't shot the man would have escaped. The negro is not seriously hurt, and will soon be able to be about.

The officer is being censured by some people for being two hasty in the use of his weapon, while others say he was perfectly justified. Whether he was justified in this case or not, an officer should be careful in the use of his weapon, as just last week an Atlanta policeman while shooting at a fleeing thief, killed two innocent people.

There should be a set of very clear regulations on this subject issued by the city authorities. That will prevent an officer from abusing his position, when wrong, and sustain him in doing his duty, when right.

**At the Exposition.**

Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr., left Monday for Atlanta to represent the OBSERVER on the occasion of the North Carolina Press Association's visit to the Exposition.

**A Beautiful Sight.**

Mr. Howell, of the Southern Express Company, liberated sixty-odd carrier pigeons at the A. C. L. Depot Sunday morning at 7:15 o'clock. They were from the Capitol City Homing Club, of Washington, D. C. It was a beautiful start, and we are surprised that more people did not witness it. After circling around for several minutes, one bird darted off like an arrow, in a bee line for Washington, with all the rest in its wake. No news has been heard of them yet, although they have certainly reached there. Each bird was numbered, and several bets were made by some of the local sports on the result. Of course they could only judge from the appearance of the birds, as none of them knew their records.

**People and their Movements.**

Mr. R. L. Williams returned Monday from a trip to Wilmington.

Miss Annie MacRae has returned from a visit to relatives in Raleigh.

Mrs. Hinsdale has moved into her handsome new house on Dick Street.

Miss Enie Chestnut left yesterday for a week's visit to friends in Wilmington.

Mr. Frank Thornton has returned from New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Kyle have moved from Rowan street to Dr. Haigh's on Haymount.

Miss Sophie Campbell, of Wilmington, is visiting the Misses Mallett on Rowan Street.

Miss Callie Reid French, of Wilmington, is visiting Mrs. Jas. Strange and family on Rowan Street.

Her many friends will be pained to learn that there is no improvement in Mrs. Dr. W. C. McDuffie's condition.

Mr. R. M. Nimocks left Monday for Mississippi to attend the funeral of his nephew, Mr. Gail Nimocks.

Rev. T. B. Newberry and wife, left the city Monday night to visit Alabama and Florida. We hope for them much pleasure.

Miss Kate Bryan, with the winsome little Fanny Broadfoot, daughter of Maj Jno. B. Broadfoot, left on Tuesday to visit Mrs. London, at Pittsboro.

Miss Maggie Bryan, of New Berne, is visiting on Haymount, with the family of her brother-in-law and sister, Maj. and Mrs. Jno. B. Broadfoot.

Mrs. Jno. B. Broadfoot, President of the Cumberland Monument Association, and Miss May Broadfoot, left on Tuesday afternoon, to visit the Atlanta Exposition.

Mr. Girard left Fayetteville with his family on Tuesday last, to take a position at Asheville. He made many friends during his stay here, and our people greatly regret his departure.

Mr. De Wolf, Press Agent of Sells Brothers' Circus, came into the city Sunday in his private car No. 1, with a large force of men. Monday they commenced placarding this city and the adjacent country, with the handsomest paper ever put up here. Mr. De Wolf, who is a very young man, was formerly one of the editors of the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch. He is a remarkably bright and clever gentleman, and it is no wonder that he should have attracted the attention of such astute men as the Sells.

"A Breezy Time," which will be seen at Opera House on Tuesday night, Oct. 22d, is now in its full season. Like wine, it is said that "A Breezy Time" improves with age, and although it is still young it has been built up since it was last sent on the road. It is now under new management, and new gags, incidents and specialties have been introduced liberally. The only people who remain from the original organization of last season are E. B. Fitz and Kathryn Webster, the former a comedian of exceptional abilities and the latter a soubrette who actually has a singing voice. Although "A Breezy Time has a plot and an interesting one at that, it is not so elaborate that a special car has to be used to carry it from place to place. The costomes that the players wear on the stage now count quite as much with the audience as do the personality of the players and the dialogue that they have to speak. A man would quite as soon see a stupid woman well dressed as a clever woman badly dressed. In "A Breezy Time," however, it is said that there will not only be handsome costumes, but they will be worn by women quite worthy to occupy them.

**Sells Brothers' Circus.**

Sells Brothers' circus will visit this city Nov. 7th. The show this season is the largest traveling. Twelve tents are required to contain the various parts of this mammoth exhibition. Sells Brothers are veteran showmen and know what the people want. For nearly a quarter of a century have they catered to the people of America and Australia. Their aim is to excel in presenting to the public an exhibition clean and instructive, and a better than others offer. A grand free street parade will take place at 10 o'clock on the morning of the exhibition, and it will give our citizens an opportunity to witness a gigantic pageant, after which two performances will be given—afternoon at 2 and evening at 8; doors open one hour earlier.

**Something For Nothing.**

Next Monday evening the advance agent of "A Breezy Time" Company will give an open air stereopticon entertainment on one of our prominent corners.

The entertainment is given for the purpose of advertising the show which is billed to appear shortly. The views will consist of different scenes and characters in the play, together with important views from the late World's Fair. Be on the lookout for this.

GARLAND, N. C., Oct. 15.

Mr. Angus Cromartie left Saturday for Rooks where he has accepted a school.

Miss Bryan, of Jonesboro, is teaching at Cypress Creek.

Several from near here attended the meeting of Wilmington Presbytery at Warsaw.

Mr. W. D. Cromartie left here for Florida last Monday.

Miss Janie Cromartie opened the public school here on Monday 7th.

There is a good deal of syrup being made in this community, and a demand for more cane mills.


**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Sin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

**It Should be in Every House.**

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00

**Electric Bitters.**

This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, which has outlived and superseded hundreds of similar preparations, is undoubtedly the most fashionable as well as economical hair-dressing in the market. By its use, the poorest head of hair soon becomes luxuriant and beautiful.

Impure blood causes pimples, hives, boils and eruptions of the skin. Johnson's Sarsaparilla and Celery purifies the blood and eradicates all blood poison. Large bottles, 50 cts.


## SOCIETY NEWS AND GOSSIP.

EDITORS:
MISS NELLIE MORRISON, MISS MARY S. MACRAE
MISS MAY BROADFOOT.

**Given to Gossip.**

Coming events cast their shadows before. At a meeting of the young men of Fayetteville, on Saturday night, after the play, it was decided that the Fair dances would be held as usual, music being furnished by the Big Six Orchestra. Managers have not been appointed. Messrs. Cook, Moore and Thompson compose the committee on arrangements.

The dancing class of Misses Haigh and Banks is well attended, and their first soiree will be given on Friday next at McKethan's Hall. The admission fee, 25 cts, stags, 50 cts—makes very plain the young ladies platform in regard to stags.

On Tuesday afternoon at the dancing hall just before Miss Nelly Haigh's inspiring waltz tunes began to cater to the toes of the junior class, an interesting club was organized, with neither parliamentary rules, president nor by-laws, but of which if you stand in favor with the members, you will hear more later on.

On Friday night at the University, Fayetteville was represented at the usual October German by Miss Jane Mallet, who is visiting relatives at Chapel Hill. It goes without saying that Raleigh gave liberally of her dancers and that the affair was a great success. University Day was also celebrated by a game between the foot-ball teams of the A. & M. and the University, the latter coming out victorious.

Among the many organizations that are now so popular at the University the Mandolin and Banjo Clubs deservedly stand to the front. They are composed of the best talent of this and other states, and have won for themselves an enviable reputation both in musical and socials. We can assure them that, if they come to our city this season, they will be warmly welcomed by a large and appreciative audience.

From Greensboro we hear that Miss Kate Scales, who is so well-known throughout the state, is to be married early in November to Mr. Ernest McKenzie, formerly of Salisbary, who now resides at Greensboro.

On Friday night, the residence of Mrs. G. A. Thomson was opened to the first meeting of a social club which is to be an informal affair given to both pleasure and improvement during the winter.

Saturday evening we were entertained at the Opera House by Mr. Charles Davis, in his amusing representation of Alvin Joslin. The house was exceptionally good for a travelling troupe and the audience was quite appreciative of "Uncle Alvin's" naivete with the conventional accompaniment of blood and thunder.

Dr. Carmichael, of Wilmington, has extended to the Rev. Joseph N. Starr, of this city, an invitation to conduct the services at St. John's on Sunday next. Mr. Starr will visit Maxton on Thursday, Red Springs, where there is no Episcopal Church, on Friday, and will leave on Saturday for Wilmington. St. Phillip's Church, of which he has the charge, is nearing its completion and, with its gothic windows and chancel, will be a credit to its architect, Mr. Daingerfield.

Miss Margaret Bryan has arrived in the city, having quite recovered from her alarming accident in Pittsboro.

Miss Fair Payne will be in Fayetteville during Fair week.

Mr. and Mrs. DeLagnel Haigh and Miss Schuyler returned Monday to New York, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Haigh and Miss Rebecca Haigh.

Mrs. John B. Broadfoot, Mrs. Lilly and Miss May Broadfoot, left Wednesday for Atlanta.


Human life is held too cheaply when the individual who needs a tonic for his system, seeks to cover his wants by purchasing every new mixture that is recommended to him. Remember that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a well-earned reputation of fifty year's standing.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, taken at this season, will make you feel strong and vigorous and keep you from sickness later on.

S. F. Yinger, Dewart, Pa., writes: Mr. Haring of this place has used your remedy for the Piles and recommends it very highly. He gave me your address. I would like to know on what terms and price you sell to dealers. Let me hear from you and oblige.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

PETER HENDERSON'S TURNIP SEEDS have taken the lead and will hold it. They never disappoint. For sale by

H. R. HORNE.

The INDUSTRIA CUBANA, a genuine Cuban hand-made Key West, unflavored, long Havana filled, 5 cent cigar. Also my usual line of choice brands, including "After Hours," "Saborosa," Straiton & Storms' "Principe," Traylor's "Conqueror," "Little Solon Shingle," etc, etc. For sale by H. R. HORNE.

GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT CURES ALL Aches, Pains, Cuts and Bruises. Sold by BEVILL & VANSTORY, Fayetteville, N. C.

OLD MAN, IF YOU HAVE ACHES AND Pains, get a bottle of Goose Grease. BEVILL & VANSTORY.

## "Saved My Life"

A VETERAN'S STORY.

"Several years ago, while in Fort Snelling, Minn., I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough, that allowed me no rest day or night. The doctors after exhausting their remedies, pronounced my case hopeless, saying they could do no more for me. At this time a bottle of

**AYER'S**

Cherry Pectoral was sent to me by a friend who urged me to take it, which I did, and soon after I was greatly relieved, and in a short time was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Av., Lowell, Mass.

**AYER'S**
**Cherry Pectoral**
Highest Awards at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS cure Indigestion and Headache

**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**

Are you taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES?" That is what our readers want, and nothing but that. It is the same old friend to which the old folks pinned their faith and were never disappointed. But another good recommendation for it is, that it is BETTER THAN PILLS, never gripes, never weakens, but works in such an easy and natural way, just like nature itself, that relief comes quick and sure, and one feels new all over. It never fails. Everybody needs take a liver remedy, and everyone should take only Simmons Liver Regulator.

Be sure you get it. The Red Z is on the wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

# GRAND
# FALL OPENING!
## Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1895,
—AT—
## FRANK THORNTON'S
# Big Dry Goods Store.

THE GREATEST DISPLAY OF DRY GOODS IN
**NORTH CAROLINA.**
EVERYBODY :-: INVITED!

MUSIC BY THE BAND.

**Souvenir for All!**

**Remember the date!**

## FRANK THORNTON,
7 and 9 Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

The Mount Lebanon Shakers recently performed a great deed of charity, although it was not designed as a charity, being nothing more nor less than an advertising scheme. It however resulted in great good just the same. They gave away 1,000 bottles of their Digestive Cordial to those suffering from stomach derangements.

It was so effective in curing those who used the remedy that they were lond in their praises of it and in consequence a large demand for the cordial was at once created.

The druggists of this town have little books that tell all about it. Digestive Cordial creates an appetite, aids digestion and brings about a rapid increase in flesh and strength.

LAXOL is the name of a palatable Castor Oil. Just the thing for children.

## OPERA HOUSE!
**ONE NIGHT,**
**Tuesday Night, Oct. 22nd.**
**FITZ & WEBSTER**
—IN—
**"A - BREEZY - TIME,"**
TURNED UP TO DATE.
**Everything New,**
**Novel and Original.**
C—"The Trilby Burlesque."
C—"The Tennis Quintette."
C—"The Bowery Pets."
C—"The Bicycle Swells."
C—"Our Latest: The Turkish BELL GAVOTTE."

N. B.—Look out for our big open air free show by Advance Brigade No. 2, Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

PRICES 75c. 50c. and 25c.

Seats on Sale at McDuffie's Drug Store.

## THE TILLINGHAST
# Crockery Store
IS RECEIVING
## DESIRABLE GOODS
EVERY WEEK,
AND THEY ARE SELLING THEM VERY LOW FOR CASH.
GOOD WARES AT RACKET PRICES.
DO NOT FAIL TO CALL.
Oct. 15, 1895—3t


**Notice of Sale under Mortgage.**

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by Fatience A. Harris to George W. Harris, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book P, No. 4, Page 211, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: About 141 3-10 acres of land in Cedar Creek Township in said County of Cumberland, N. C., bounded as in said Mortgage Deed, being the land known as "The Harris Land."

Place of sale: Court House in Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: Thursday, Nov. 14, 1895, at 12 o'clock.
Terms of sale: Cash.

N. W. RAY, Att'y.

10-17-95


LOVELY LINE
—OF—
## DRESS GOODS
At One-Half their Value.

E. J. Lilly, Assignee of Rose & Leak, will from now until the entire stock is closed, offer the best values in

**Dress Goods ever thrown on on the market.**

**These Goods must be sold.**

**ANY REASONABLE OFFER**

FOR ANYTHING FROM A 10 CT. CASHMERE TO $1.50 SILK WRAP HENRIETTA WILL NOT BE REFUSED.

In order to sell this stock it was necessary to buy some new goods, so the above will not apply to the

**NEW GOODS.**

**IT WILL**

be to the interest of any one to examine

**THIS STOCK**

BEFORE MAKING THEIR FALL PURCHASES.

**E. J. LILLY,**
Assignee of Rose & Leak.

10-3-95 1m

## Valuable Land for Sale!

I will sell at auction at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday, October 19th, that VALUABLE FARM in 71st Township, known as the D. B. Gillis plantation.

It consists of about 200 acres of valuable farming and timbered land—75 of which is cleared.

Good houses, good water, and in one-half mile of cotton gin, grist and saw mill.

For further information call on me at my office or D. B. Gillis on the premises.

J. G SHAW.

10-3-95 3t

## 1895. Fall and Winter 1896.
## STROUSE & BRO.'S
# HIGH ART CLOTHING.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

We have received a complete line of samples of Strouse & Bro.'s goods for Autumn and Winter, which is more extensive and varied than usual.

By placing your order with us you get a suit

MADE TO MEASURE THAT IS CORRECT IN STYLE, PERFECT IN FIT AND GUARANTEED IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

**PRICES AS MODERATE**

AS CHARGED BY OTHERS FOR INFERIOR GOODS AND WORKMANSHIP.

## F. W. THORNTON & SON.
Oct. 1 1895.

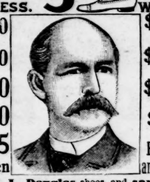
## New Buckwheat Flour.

Swan's Down, Zeb Vance and Snowflake Flour.
Best Butter and Cheese.
N. O. Syrup and Molasses.
Roasted and Green Coffee.
Green and Black Tea.
Sugars and Spices.
Worcestershire Sauce on draught.
Celery Salts, Celery and Pepper.
Empire and Royal Sauce.
Pickles and Pepper Sauce.
Canned Goods.
S. C. Hams, S. C. Shoulders.
Side Meat.
Fresh Crackers.
Fine and Common Candy.
New Crop Raisins.

C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.

**1,000,000 People Wear**
## W.L.Douglas Shoes

HAND SEWED PROCESS. $3.00 BEST IN THE WORLD.



$5.00 $3.00
$4.00 $2.50
$3.50 $2.00
$2.50 $1.75
$2.25 For Boys and Youths
For Men

Wear W. L. Douglas shoes and save from $1.00 to $3.00 a pair. All Styles and Widths. The advance in leather has increased the price of other makes, but the quality and prices of W. L. Douglas shoes remain the same. Take no substitute; see that name and price is stamped on sole. W. L. Douglas, BROCKTON, MASS. Sold by

**F. W. THORNTON,**
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

## H. H. H.

We have thought for some time that the class of cheap Rubber Belting sold in this vicinity was not economical, and while we have a stock of this on hand which we will sell at the lowest price, we have added a line of the

**New York Belting and Packing Co.'s GOODS.**

This Rubber Belting is far superior to the ordinary belt and we invite the mill men or those running any kind of machinery to call and examine our stock before buying.

WE WILL RECEIVE A NEW CAR LOAD OF
**Sash, Doors and Blinds**
THIS WEEK.
A NEW CAR LOAD OF OUR
**CELEBRATED LIME**
JUST RECEIVED.

Four barrels of this Lime will do as much masonry as 5 barrels of ordinary Rockland Lime.

TRY A "TRILBY" HEATING STOVE.

**Huske Hardware House.**

## STENOGRAPHY.

MISS MARY D. HAIGH will give lessons in Stenography at the residence of Mr. Chas. Haigh on Dick street.

TERMS MODERATE.

9-26-95 4t

**Papers for Sale.**

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

## THE DATES OF THE FAIR AT
# FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
—ARE—
## November 6, 7 and 8, 1895.
—THERE WILL BE AN ABUNDANCE OF CHOICE—
**Agricultural, Horticultural & Household Products,**
IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY AND LIVE STOCK.
**The Fastest Horses! The Closest Races!**
**THE BEST BAND OF MUSIC.**
**Cheap Rates on Railroads.**
THINGS TO AMUSE AND INSTRUCT ALL KINDS AND CONDITIONS OF PEOPLE.
**Something New and Novel all the Time.**
THE BEST, MOST USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL
**Productions of Industry and Skill,**
AND EVERYTHING PLANNED TO SECURE THE HIGHEST COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE TO EXHIBITORS AND VISITORS.
For Premium List and Other Information address the Secretary.

**Walter Watson,** PRESIDENT. **G. W. Lawrence,** SECRETARY.

# HOTEL ALHAMBRA,
ON PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
MALLARD, STACY & CO., Proprietors.
**American and European Plan.**

The Alhambra Hotel is a magnificent colonial structure of 200 rooms, elegantly furnished and equipped with electric lights, steam heat and all modern appointments. The finest location in the city, being situated on the prettiest part of Peachtree street, far famed as the most beautiful street in the Southern States. Convenient to churches, theatres and clubs. Double electric car service passes in front, which is the most direct route to the Cotton States and International Exposition Grounds.

RATES: AMERICAN PLAN, $2.50 and up per day.
EUROPEAN PLAN, $1.00 and up per day.
Address: MALLARD, STACY & CO., Proprietors, Atlanta.

## NIMOCKS & COOK,
# INSURANCE.

## Wilson Military Academy.

In consequence of the removal of the LaFayette Military Academy from Fayetteville to Wilson, the name of this very popular institution of learning will hereafter be known as "WILSON MILITARY ACADEMY."

**The Fall Term begins Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1895.**

With greater facilities, better accommodations and equipments, and if possible brighter prospects, the school enters upon its third year with every indication of a much larger patronage and more general usefulness.

The most thorough instruction is given in literary and commercial branches; and moral culture and physical training receive due attention.

The third "Annual Announcement," containing full particulars, will be mailed to any one upon application. Address

**Major J. W. YEREX,**
WILSON, N. C.

6-20-95 4m

## The Clyde Steamship Co.
**New York Wilmington, N. C.**
—AND—
**Georgetown, S. C., Lines.**

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON
PAWNEE.....Wednesday, Oct 16
CROATAN.....Saturday, Oct 19

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
ONEIDA.....Tuesday, Oct. 15
CROATAN.....Tuesday, Oct. 22

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
ONEIDA.....Saturday, Oct. 19
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, Oct. 22
CROATAN.....Saturday, Oct. 26

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

**SIX REASONS WHY**
—YOU SHOULD WEAR THE—
**Featherbone Corset and Waists:**

1st. They Fit Better.
2nd. They Wear Better.
3rd. They are More Stylish
4th. They are More Comfortable.
5th. They are Cheaper.
6th. They are *Guaranteed.*

If not entirely satisfactory after four weeks wear can be returned.

J. P. COOK & CO.

## Proof Against the Cold!

**Coal! Coal! Coal!**
**Coke! Coke! Coke!**

How about it? You would like to be so along about the cold weather that's approaching. Wouldn't you? Well, the undersigned can furnish you the material to afford you this comfort in supplying you with the best Anthracite and Bituminous Coal and Coke for grates and stoves.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Call on or address
Telephone No. 3. J. N. EMMETT. 10-3-95 1m

## To the Families of Fayetteville, N. C.

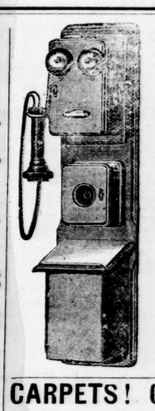
Mr. A. S. HUSKE is now handling OUR BUTTER. You will find it fresh and sweet. It is made strictly from fresh cream.

RIVERSIDE FARM,
Ore Hill, N. C.

Along with the above you will find MAPLE SYRUP, HOMINY, SAMP, OAT MEAL, BEST FLOUR, MOMAJA COFFEE, FRESH OYSTERS, CRACKERS, CHOICE CREAM CHEESE and constant arrivals of the very best goods of all sorts usually sold in a

FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

**A. S. HUSKE,**
HAY STREET GROCER.



## The Southern Telephone Co.,
NO. 9, THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Manufacturers of Telephones to work any distance. Sold outright or rented.

## CARPETS! CARPETS!!

Are you interested in Carpets? If so, we would be pleased to show you. We have arranged with one of the largest mills in the United States whereby we are their sole representatives in this locality. We carry a full line of the NEWEST PATTERNS in

**ALL KINDS OF CARPETS.**
WILTON CARPETS,
MOQUETTE CARPETS,
AXMINSTER CARPETS,
VELVET CARPETS,
BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
THREE PLY CARPETS,
INGRAIN CARPETS OF ALL GRADES

You have as fine a variety to select from as is carried by the stores in the largest cities.

You can have the Carpets CUT AND SEWED AT THE MILL, and delivered to you ready to be laid on the floor.

We represent the manufacturers, thus saving you the middleman or jobber's profit, and as we have no stock to carry and no risk to take on bad patterns, misfits, or remnants we can afford to *sell at a very small profit*—LOWER EVEN THAN THE STORES OF THE GREAT CITIES.

Call and find out how *quickly* and how *cheaply* we can carpet a room or a house

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,
**Manufacturers and Dealers**
IN ALL KINDS OF
**Furniture and House Trimmings,**
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
9-12-95

The "I. W. Harper" Sour Mash Whisky is, we think, (and if you try it you will agree with us) the finest flavored whisky made in Kentucky. It is not sold until fully matured, and until the fusil oil has been eliminated. Indeed, we challenge any chemist to find a drop of fusil oil in a barrel of it when we put it on the market.

It is especially commended for medical purposes, on account of its purity, while as a beverage we unhesitatingly assert that it is superior to the finest French Cognac.

SOLD BY
**J. W. INGOLD,**
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

## FOR RENT.

**Miss Lizzie Mallett's Residence on Burgess Street.**

For particulars apply to
MISS LIZZIE MALLETT
or H. R. HORNE.

## LOST.

A considerable amount of Money together with Cumberland County Bond Coupons, probably on the street. Liberal reward for return to Mr. Horne's Drug Store or to

MISS E. S. MALLETT.

# DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS.
The only sure Cure for Corns. 25c. at all Druggists. Ensures comfort to the feet. Makes walking easy. Sold by Druggists.

# THINACURA
## FOR THIN PEOPLE
### Are you thin?

Flesh made with Thinacura Tablets by a scientific process. They create perfect assimilation of every form of food, secreting the valuable parts and discarding the worthless. They make thin faces plump and round out the figure. They are the

STANDARD REMEDY

for leanness, containing NO ARSENIC, and absolutely harmless.

Price, prepaid, $1 per box, 6 for $5.
Pamphlet "HOW TO GET FAT." FREE.

The THINACURA CO., 949 Broadway, New York.

Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always Reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps, for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

10-17-95 4t


## Tax Notice, 1895.

I will attend at the following times and places to collect the Taxes for the year 1895:

Quewhiffle, Cabin Branch, Monday, Oct. 14.
Little River, Smith's Shop, Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Seventy-First, Clark's Factory, Wednesday, Oct 16.
Rockfish, Hope Mills, No. 1, Thursday, Oct. 17.
Gray's Creek, Butler's Shop, Friday, Oct. 18.
Carver's Creek, Little River Academy, Monday, Oct. 21.
Black River, Godwin Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Flea Hill, Geddie's Gin, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Cedar Creek, Thursday, Oct. 24.
Beaver Dam, Bullard's Mill, Friday, Oct. 25.

I would respectfully urge all tax payers to meet me at the above times and places, and pay their taxes, as the taxes are now due and must be collected.

All persons must pay their taxes as the Law directs, or the Law will be strictly enforced.

Respectfully,
McD. GEDDIE, Sheriff
Cumberland County.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 25, 1895—4t

## Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an Execution directed to the undersigned from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County in the case of E. A. Poe and J. B. Broadfoot, trading as Poe & Co., against L. A. Rutherford and Nancy Rutherford I will, on Monday, the 11th day of November, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door of said County, sell to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said Execution, all the right, title and interest which the said L. A. Rutherford and Nancy Rutherford have in the following Property, to wit: One unfinished Brick Dwelling House and the Lot on which said House is located South of the Arsenal property on Haymount Hill.

This 8th day of October, 1895
McD. GEDDIE, Sheriff
Cumberland County.


## FOR SALE,
### A Solid Walnut Pulpit,
CAN BE SEEN AT
NEWBERRY'S FURNITURE STORE.

## Geo. A. Thomson,
—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—
Life, Accident and Fire.

Mexican Mustang Liniment
for
Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders.
Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains.
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,
Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy. Rub in Vigorously.
Mustang Liniment conquers Pain. Makes Man or Beast well again.


# SOCIETY NEWS AND GOSSIP.

EDITORS:
MISS NELLIE MORRISON, MISS MARY S. MACRAE
MISS MAY BROADFOOT.

### From the Exposition.

The Ode for the opening of the Woman's Congress was written by Margherita Arlina Hamm, one of the famous woman explorers and travelers of this country. She is a member of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain to which she was elected on account of having drawn the charts that were used in the recent war between China and Japan.

October 2d was Minnesota's Day. Many excellent papers were read by women. Mrs. Hunt, a journalist of reputation, discoursed on women in journalism. We quote the following:

"Can women be said to have a place in journalism, and, if so, is a special education necessary to her success as a journalist? Are writers born, or are they made? These are questions that frequently present themselves to the present day thinker, as he casts an eye upon the army of new women who are putting their dainty feet into the footprints man has made along the paths of journalism.

"As to the latter half of the query, it is absurd to say that the newspaper office must be the only successful school for would be newspaper writers. Modern journalism has well defined practices and principles that can be taught by one who knows them as well in a school of journalism as in the office of a daily paper.

"It may be true that no amount of instruction can make a first class journalist of one who has not natural talent for literary work, but granting the possession of such talent to some degree, instruction in the principles of journalistic work cannot fail to benefit the pupil and to give a marked advantage over one whose talent has been developed only by experience without a guide. It is true that one does occasionally encounter that literary genius known as an 'easy, fluent, concise newspaper writer,' but she was born so, and all the training imaginable could never imbue the faith ul student of intricate journalism with that peculiar, fetching charm that nature has bestowed upon her occasional favorite.

"But it is not of this child of fortune, the feature writer, I wish to speak, but of her less favored sister, the 'all around reporter.' Her place in the newspaper world is not a conspicuous one, and yet she has come to be one of the most useful members of the metropolitan daily paper's staff. She is up with the lark, and may be said to retire with the owl, 'in the wee sma' hours o' the night.'

"No assignment has been too difficult for her achievements. Her tact and her sixth sense, which is found only in women and young children, and which I can only call intuition, enables her to get news where her brother of the quill would many times fail.

"Again, a woman possesses a power of description, with a knowledge of the 'little things,' and a knack of using that knowledge to the best advantage, that gives her a strong footing in the realms of newspaperdom. She may not have the judgment in the business management of the newspaper that many men bring to the work, but she has that unnamed sense that takes the place of judgment, and a firm belief in her ability to do, that usually brings her success in the work she undertakes.

"I believe there is not a department of a daily paper upon which a woman may not work, if she feels so disposed. One of the very best live stock reporters in the country is a woman, and a slip of a girl has attained to the highest position as a race-track reporter; and notwithstanding the fact that she handles the vocabulary of the track with the utmost sang froid upon paper, she remains a modest, gentle, womanly creature.

"I am not so far along the shady road of life but that I may hope to see my prediction an actual fact. Until that time comes, we can do all in our power to clear the debris of unjust ertticism and masculine prejudice from the pathway of the oncoming woman."

As another season begins, to the woman who pays strict attention to her social duties, comes again the important question whether it were better in the mind of woman with one great effort to unburden her shoulders of all social obligation for a year to come, or to do the thing gradually —in broken doses, as it were. There is much to be said on both sides.

The large party is more brilliant—more of a social event and in a general way of more credit, but compliments no one, while the small party is a personal attention to each individual who receives an invitation.

If she be clever and quite up to date, the woman living in a small town of many cliques, which blend into one another so subtly that she toils impossibly to draw the line, will let it be known that she intends giving a series of teas and small entertainments during the season, thus leaving the uninvited acquaintance quite sure that he is being saved for something more charming that is to come.

For small entertaining nothing is more elegant, if one is blessed with competent servants, than the dinner, with its charms of snowy linen, flowers and candle light, and the restful feeling that one has only to stay where he is and be entertained, and has not to look up a partner, as she is already at his elbow, nor an honored guest, for she is his vis-a-vis, nor a hostess who is smiling down the line.

In an entertainment, as in a gown, continuity is an important factor, and the sensibilities are jarred upon and the enjoyment interrupted, as it were, by conflicting colors in flowers, lights, embroideries, etc. For this reason white embroideries are convenient, as one cannot purchase a new set of china for each pretty hostess cloth or tray cover.

A late fancy is an electric drop-light which is hidden among the flowers and being without heat is harmless to them, but as many houses are without electric light this is often impossible and nothing is prettier and more conducive to pleasantry than the soft light of many candles with their dainty colored shades.

### Strong Brains.

Youth's Companion.]

A mild bit of repartee is reported as having occurred between the poet Saxe and Oliver Wendell Holmes. They were talking about brain fever when Mr. Saxe remarked:

"I once had a severe attack of brain fever myself."

"How could you have brain fever?" asked Dr. Holmes, smiling. "It is only strong brains that have brain fever."

"How did you find that out?" asked Saxe.

Exports of wheat, (wheat flour included as wheat), from both coasts of the United States last week amount to 2,244,000 bushels, compared with 2,613,000 bushels last week, 3,317,000 bushels in the week a year ago; 2,862,000 bushels two years ago, and with 3,625,000 bushels three years ago.

The Methodist Episcopal church south claims 15,017 societies, with a membership of 1,209,976. This denomination owns 12,688 churches, seating 3,359,466 persons. The value of the church property is stated to be $18,775,362.


# What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

### Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

### Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

# OWN YOUR OWN HOME.

THE PANSY No. 12.

FOR 60 CENTS in Postage Stamps, Postal Note or Silver, we will furnish any reader of this paper with one full and complete set of plans and specifications of either of the three cottages here shown. These plans are drawn to a scale and are guaranteed to be mechanically correct and ready to build from—every detail that can be furnished by a competent architect being provided for.

PANSY COTTAGE No. 12. This cottage contains 5 rooms besides attic and bath room, and can be built for $1400.
Plans are engraved on fine bond paper
If a more moderate priced cottage is desired you will be interested in the

ROSEBUD COTTAGE No. 20. This is a five room cottage which can be built for $1000—a marvel of completeness in every way.
Plans are finely engraved on heavy paper.
For persons of more moderate means we have prepared plans and specifications of the

EVERGREEN COTTAGE No. 22. This cottage contains 3 rooms and can be built for $750.

A complete set of of either of these plans—except Evergreen, which contains four sheets—consists of five sheets 14x25 inches, each, all beautifully engraved on fine paper.
Sheet No. 1 consists of views of front elevation, perspective and interior sectional views.
Sheet No. 2 consists of front and side elevation views.
Sheet No 3 illustrates floor plans, roof, attic, etc.
Sheet No. 4 shows various details: sections of porch, door frame, window frame, etc.
Sheet No. 5 covers full specifications, itemized estimate of cost of all material need, cost of labor with full particulars and advice regarding division of cost for various lines of materials, instructions and suggestions to builder, etc.
Each set of plans is neatly wrapped in pasteboard tube and will be sent postpage prepaid to any address for 60 cents; 2 for $1.10; 3 for $1.50. An architect would require upwards of $25.00 for furnishing plans with all the details given in ours, and the opportunity herein offered of securing for 60 cts. what is ordinarily rated at $25.00 is one that should be taken advantage of all readers.

THE ROSEBUD, NO. 20.

THE EVERGREEN, NO. 22.

Do not neglect this opportunity whether contemplating building or not EVERYBODY IS INTERESTED. Address all orders to

UNIVERSAL PLAN COMPANY,
1127 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

*We are personally acquainted with the members of the Universal Plan Co. and know this firm to be thoroughly reliable.*—Publisher GLOBE DEMOCRAT.

# THE ORTON,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

J. E. MONTAGUE, Manager.

## Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,
OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.


## Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator upon the estate of the late George A. McDonald, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said estate to present their claims on or before the 14th of September, 1896, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to the estate will please make prompt payment to the undersigned.

JOSIAH COOK, Wade, N. C.,
Adm'r of George A. McDonald.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 14, 1895—6t


## Land and Immigration Agency.

I am now corresponding with reliable and responsible parties who desire to establish and operate in the South
POULTRY FARMS, VINEYARDS, FRUIT AND TRUCK FARMS AND CREAMERIES.
OTHERS WHO WANT TO BUY
TIMBER LANDS, FACTORY SITES, &c.
Will be pleased to hear from any one who may have special inducements to offer to secure any or all of these people, since they are the classes of immigrants we need. Address
NEWTON H. SMITH, Manager,
7-25-95 Fayetteville, N. C.

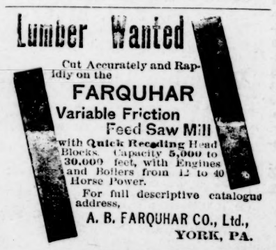
## POE & CO.,
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

## PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Lumber Wanted

Cut Accurately and Rapidly on the
FARQUHAR
Variable Friction Feed Saw Mill
with Quick Receding Head Blocks. Capacity 5,000 to 30,000 feet, with Engines and Boilers from 12 to 40 Horse Power.
For full descriptive catalogue address,
A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Ltd.,
YORK, PA.



## E. L. CLARK'S
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BACON, FLOUR, SALT,
AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS
Family Supply House.
Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.
RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.
E. L. CLARK,
9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts

## THE ÆTNA
Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.
Her Reputation is the best to-day.
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property.
B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

## FOR SALE
A New Beatty Parlor Organ.

In use about a month. Owner moved West to live, consequently will sell cheap for cash. Call or address SACRIFICE, care Observer.

## FOR RENT.

The Store, adjoining the Hotel LaFayette, recently occupied by Rose & Leak. For terms, apply to
H. W. LILLY
5-23-95—tf

## R. T. THOMAS,
successor to A. Deaver.
Butcher of Select Cattle,
Mutton and Pork in Season.

By conducting a first-class business in the section of the Market House recently vacated by the city fire department, I will strive to MERIT A SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE IN MY LINE.

Respectfully,
R. T. THOMAS
3-14-95

## A. B. WILLIAMS,
COTTON :: BUYER.
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

COTTON STATES
—AND—
International Exposition
ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
—VIA THE—
Seaboard Air Line.
VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS
Upon which no Extra Fare is Charged.
LOWEST EXCURSION RATES
DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE.
Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches
FROM
Washington, D. C.
and Portsmouth, Va.
VIA
Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Va., Weldon, Raleigh, Southern Pines, N. C., Chester, S. C., Elberton and Athens, Ga.

Leave Washington 8:40 P. M., 4:30 A. M.
Leave Portsmouth 12:01 night, 9:15 A. M.
Leave Sanford 6:41 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
Arrive Atlanta 4:00 P. M., 5:20 A. M., next day.

Ask for tickets via "THE SEABOARD AIR LINE."
Pullman Sleeping Car reservations will be made and further information furnished upon application to any Agent of the Seaboard Air Line, or to the undersigned
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
T. J. ANDERSON, General Pass Agt
E ST. JOHN, Vice President.
General Offices: Portsmouth, Va.


## Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an Execution directed to the undersigned from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Anson County in the case of James A. Leak, Receiver of The Bank of New Hanover against The North State Improvement Company, John D. Williams, E. J. Lilly and others I will, on Monday, November 4th, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said execution, the following lands as the property of the said J. D. Williams:

The Williams Stores and Opera House on Hay Street This lot runs from Hay to Franklin Streets. Upon it stands three stores on ground floor, a large printing establishment in second story and a well-equiped opera house in the third story.

The Oil Mills Farm of 117 acres in the northeastern part of the city. Highly improved land with all necessary buildings

Lots Nos. 27, 28, 29 and 30 of the Arsenal property, fronting on the Morganton road.

*In Seventy-First Township.*

The Lanneau land, 569 acres.
The Monroe land, 330 acres on Beaver Creek.
The McCormick land, 350 acres on C. F. & Y. V. Railway.
10 acres on Monroe road, granted by the State.
561 acres adjoining McIntyre land, Atlas Hill and others.
120 acres near Raynor's Mill.
25 acres on Yadkin road, adjoining Lovet and others.
The Effie McFadyen land, 1761 acres near Lower Little River.
The Saw Mills on Little River at Manchester Depot, 121 acres covering mills and other improvements. These mills are run by water of 200 horse power, on unfailing stream, and are upon the track of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway.
100 acres on or near Buckhead.
Holmes land, 69 acres, on Western Plank Road, five miles from Fayetteville.
Johnson land, 33 acres.
Meadow land, 5 acres.

*In Carver's Creek Township.*

Dranghon land, 564 acres
Haughton land, 1,200 acres.

*In Rockfish Township.*

J. Roslin Smith land, 40 acres, in Murphy Swamp.

*In Gray's Creek Township.*

McArthur land, 220 acres near Pate's Mills—part round pine and part swamp

*In Cedar Creek Township.*

The Maj. Jonathan Evans Farm, 150 acres on east side of Cape Fear River and about six miles from Clarendon Bridge—a valuable farm.

*In Little River Township—Morrison Land.*

1st tract—150 acres situated on North side of Crain's Creek—J. A. Johnson land.
2nd tract—58 acres adjoining above.
3rd tract—1 acre adjoining above.

And also all the interest of the said E. J. Lilly, Jr., in the lands of the estate of the late E. J. Lilly, Sr., which lie in Cumberland County.

This 3rd October, 1895.
McD. GEDDIE, Sheriff
of Cumberland County.
10-3-95

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway,
JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
In Effect June 23rd, 1895.


| NORTH BOUND. | No. 2, Daily |
|---|---|
| Leave Wilmington, | 9:05 a. m. |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 12:15 p. m. |
| Leave Fayetteville, | 12:45 " |
| Leave Fayetteville Junction, | |
| Leave Sanford, | 2:16 " |
| Leave Climax, | 4:19 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 4:50 " |
| Leave Greensboro, | 5:00 " |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 5:55 " |
| Arrive Walnut Cove, | 6:25 " |
| Leave Walnut Cove, | 6:30 " |
| Leave Rural Hall, | 6:58 " |
| Arrive Mt. Airy, | 8:25 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 1, Daily |
|---|---|
| Leave Mt. Airy, | 7:05 a. m. |
| Leave Rural Hall, | 8:29 " |
| Arrive Walnut Cove, | 8:55 " |
| Leave Walnut Cove, | 8:59 " |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 9:28 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 10:11 " |
| Leave Greensboro, | 10:30 " |
| Leave Climax, | 10:50 " |
| Leave Sanford, | 12:50 p. m. |
| Arrive Fayetteville Junction, | |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 2:15 " |
| Leave Fayetteville, | 2:45 " |
| Arrive Wilmington, | 5:55 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 4, Daily |
|---|---|
| Leave Bennettsville, | 8:15 a. m. |
| Arrive Maxton, | 9:20 " |
| Leave Maxton, | 9:29 " |
| Leave Red Springs, | 9:55 " |
| Leave Hope Mills, | 1 35 " |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 10:55 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 3, Daily |
|---|---|
| Leave Fayetteville, | 4: 5 p. m. |
| Leave Hope Mills, | 4:54 " |
| Leave Red Springs, | 5:40 " |
| Arrive Maxton, | 6:12 " |
| Arrive Bennettsville, | 7:20 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Ramseur, | 5:50 a. m |
| Leave Climax, | 7:35 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 8:20 " |
| Leave Greensboro, | 9:15 " |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 10:50 " |
| Arrive Madison | 11:50 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Madison, | 12:30 p. m. |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 1:35 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 2:40 " |
| Leave Greensboro, | 3:00 " |
| Leave Climax, | 4:20 " |
| Arrive Ramseur, | 6:00 " |

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest, at Wilmington with the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad for Wrightsville and Ocean View.

Trains No. 1 and 2 dinner at Fayetteville.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, General Manager.

## Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

| DATED Jan. 27, 1895 | No. 23, Daily. | No. 35, Daily. | No. 41, Daily. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. |
| Leave Weldon.. | 11 53 | 9 27 | ..... |
| Ar. Rocky Mount | 12 57 | 10 20 | ..... |
| Leave Tarboro.. | 12 20 | ..... | ..... |
| Lv Rocky Mount | 1 05 | 10 20 | 6 00 |
| Leave Wilson... | 2 03 | 11 03 | ..... |
| Leave Selma.... | 2 53 | ..... | ..... |
| Lv. Fayetteville | 4 30 | 12 53 | ..... |
| Arrive Florence | 7 15 | 3 00 | ..... |

| | No. 47 Daily. |
|---|---|
| | P. M. |
| Leave Wilson... | 2 08 |
| Leave Goldsboro | 2 55 |
| Leave Magnolia. | 4 02 |
| Ar. Wilmington. | 5 30 |
| | P. M. |

| | No. 48 Daily. |
|---|---|
| | A. M. |
| Leave Florence | 8 15 |
| Lv. Fayetteville | 10 55 |
| Leave Selma.... | 12 32 |
| Arrive Wilson.. | 1 20 |
| Leave Tarboro.. | 2 48 |

| | No. 78 Daily. |
|---|---|
| | A. M. |
| Lv. Wilmington. | 9 20 |
| Leave Magnolia | 10 56 |
| Leave Goldsboro | 12 05 |
| Arrive Wilson.. | 1 00 |

| | No. 78 Daily. | No. 32 Daily. | No. 40. Daily. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| Leave Wilson... | 1 30 | 11 20 | 10 32 |
| Ar Roc'y Mount | 2 33 | 12 02 | 11 15 |
| Arrive Tarboro. | 2 48 | ..... | ..... |
| Lv Rocky Mount | 2 33 | 12 02 | ..... |
| Arrive Weldon.. | 3 48 | 12 54 | ..... |
| | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

| DATED Jan. 27, 1895. | No. 78, Daily. | No. 32 Daily. | No. 40. Daily. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | |
| Leave Florence | 8 15 | 7 15 | ..... |
| Lv. Fayetteville | 10 55 | 9 19 | ..... |
| Leave Selma.... | 12 32 | ..... | ..... |
| Arrive Wilson.. | 1 20 | 11 15 | ..... |
| Leave Tarboro.. | 2 48 | ..... | ..... |

| | No. 48 Daily. |
|---|---|
| | P. M. |
| Leave Florence | 4: 5 |
| Lv. Fayetteville | 4:54 |
| Leave Red Springs, | 5:40 |
| Arrive Maxton, | 6:12 |
| Arrive Bennettsville, | 7:20 |

| | No. 47 Daily. |
|---|---|
| | A. M. |
| Leave Fayetteville, | 4: 5 p. m. |
| Leave Hope Mills, | 4:54 " |
| Leave Red Springs, | 5:40 " |
| Arrive Maxton, | 6:12 " |
| Arrive Bennettsville, | 7:20 " |

| | No. 3, Daily |
|---|---|
| | P. M. |
| Leave Florence | 4 30 |
| Lv. Fayetteville | 5 30 |
| Leave Red Springs, | 6 12 |
| Arrive Maxton, | 6 40 |
| Leave Bennettsville, | 7 20 |

| | No. 4, Daily |
|---|---|
| | A. M. |
| Leave Bennettsville, | 8:15 |
| Arrive Maxton, | 9:20 |
| Leave Maxton, | 9:29 |
| Leave Red Springs, | 9:55 |
| Leave Hope Mills, | 1 35 |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 10:55 |

| | No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| | A. M. |
| Leave Madison, | 11:50 |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 12:30 p. m. |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 1:35 |
| Leave Greensboro, | 2:40 |
| Leave Climax, | 3:00 |
| Arrive Ramseur, | 4:20 |

| | No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| | P. M. |
| Leave Ramseur, | 6:00 |
| Leave Climax, | 7:35 |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 8:20 |
| Leave Greensboro, | 9:15 |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 10:50 |
| Arrive Madison | 11:50 |

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M. Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with Blue trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, General Manager.
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager


# FAYETTEVILLE,
## Monday, Nov. 4.

Twenty-Fourth Annual Tour of the Show that has Made all America Talk

# SELLS BROTHERS
## BIG SHOW OF THE WORLD.

Beyond all Comparison, the Largest, Grandest, Best Exhibition ever seen in Fayetteville, Presenting all New Exclusive Features.

## Magnificent 3-Ring Circus,
Mammoth Fifty-Cage Menagerie, Australian Aviary, African Aquarium, Royal Roman Hippodrome, Arabian Caravan, Huge Elevated Stages, Spectacular Pageants and
TRANS-PACIFIC WILD BEAST EXHIBITION.

THE ONLY BIG SHOW
TO REDUCE THE ADMISSION FEE TO 50 cents to all.
Seats Provided For Everybody Without Extra Charge

Honestly Conducted, Honorably Presented, Truthful, Moral and Instructive.

SEE THE GRAND INAUGURAL RESPLENDENT MORNING STREET PAGEANT REVEALING A GOLDEN AVALANCHE OF WILD BEAST WONDERS AND SPECTACULAR SPLENDOR. SEE THE VAST CITY OF CANVAS, THE BIGGEST IN THE WORLD, THEN DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT YOU WANT TO SEE THE PERFORMANCE OF

# SELLS BROTHERS'
## Greatest Show on Earth.

Three Hundred Startling Acts in Three Rings and Elevated Stages. An Army of European and American All Star Artists, Equestriennes, Bareback Riders, Racers, Gymnasts, Acrobats, Leapers, Aerialists, Charioteers, Bicyclists, Grimaldas, Clowns and Jolly Jesters, Champion Performers from every land under the sun, A Glittering, Dazzling Picture of Opulence and Grandeur. More High Salaried Artists and

More Novel and Unique Features than any other Show in the Universe.

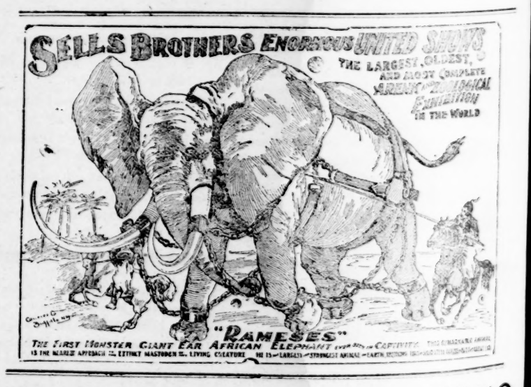
UNDER THE LARGEST TENTS EVER CONSTRUCTED.

The Most Complete Zoological Collection in the World, presenting for the First Time in this Country the

ONLY PAIR OF GIANT WHITE NILE
BLOOD-SWEATING HIPPOPOTAMI.

Educated Alaska Seals and Sea Lions; Performing Kangaroos, Trained Elephants, Lordly Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Stately Flocks of Ostriches, the first ever publicly exhibited; and Marvelously Trained Wild and Domesticated Animals of all descriptions.

TRULY THE ONLY GREAT AND LEGITIMATE EXHIBITION OF ITS KIND ON EARTH.


SELLS BROTHERS ENORMOUS UNITED SHOWS
THE LARGEST, GRANDEST, AND MOST COMPLETE ZOOLOGICAL & ETHNOLOGICAL EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD
"DAMESES"
THE FIRST MONSTER GIANT EAR AFRICAN ELEPHANTS

50 GOLDEN CAGES FILLED WITH STRANGE WILD BEASTS 50
EMBRACING EVERY CAPTIVE ANIMAL KNOWN TO EXIST.

Real Roman Hippodrome Races and Gala-Day Sports.
A MIGHTY MEMORABLE UNION OF ROME'S REGAL PAST, THRILLING AND SPIRITED RACES OF EVERY AGE AND NATION.

## THE GRAND GORGEOUS STREET PARADE

Absolutely Eclipsing Any Pageant Ever Seen in the Public Streets, takes place at 10 A. M. on the day of the Exhibition. It is Over a Mile in Length. No Postponement on account of Weather.

Two Complete Performances Daily. Afternoon at 2. Evening at 8. Doors open one hour earlier.

50 CENTS ADMITS TO ALL COMBINED SHOWS, WHICH INCLUDES A SEAT FOR EVERY VISITOR.

SEATING CAPACITY 12,000.

BRANCH TICKET OFFICE AT W. C. McDUFFIE'S DRUG STORE.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS WILL BE RUN ON ALL RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT LINES AT REDUCED RATES.